

10804

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

VOLUME I

SUPPLEMENT II

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA MINORA



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SUPPLEMENT II.

Addenda et Corrigenda Minora.

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A great many of the corrections noted in the following pages are due to the breaking off of diacritical marks in types for capital letters. For this reason, in these lists of errata I have abandoned the use of capital letters so far as was possible.

The more important Addenda are given separately in Supplement I.

In order to allow these errata to be cut up and inserted in their proper places in the several volumes, they are printed only on one side of the paper.

VOLUME II.

Page 2, line 19.—I withdraw the statement that the Mundā languages show traces of connexion with the speeches of the aborigines of Australia. The researches of Pater Schmidt show that such traces do not exist.

Page 6.—Add the following to the list of authorities:—

U NISSOR SINGH — *Khasi English Dictionary* (1906).

English-Khasi Dictionary (1920). Shillong, Assam Secretariat Press

Pages 4ff.—Throughout substitute 'Khāsī' for 'Khasi'. The former is the correct spelling.

Page 7, line 20.—I am in error in stating that Khasi (or, as now more usually spelt, Khāsī), like other languages of the Mōn-Khmēr family, possesses tones. It has, it is true what used to be called the 'Abrupt Tone' or the 'Entering Tone', but later researches show that this is not a tone at all. A tone is now defined as 'a relatively fixed acoustic pitch or change of pitch, inherent in a word, and necessary for its significance'. Such tones are found in Tibeto-Burman, Tai, and Chinese, but are not heard in any of the Mōn-Khmēr languages. The so-called 'Abrupt Tone' has nothing to do with pitch. It is simply an abrupt, or staccato, termination of a syllable, and is technically described as a glottal check. Such checked syllables are common in Khāsī and, I believe, in all Mōn-Khmēr languages, but they should not be referred to as being toned.

Page 47, No. 108, Khasi (Wār) column.—Read 'tu i'pa'.

Page 59, line 6 of text.—Omit from 'The word "Siam" is most probably' down to the end of the paragraph, and substitute the following:—

The word 'Shān', with a final *n*, is a Burmese corruption of 'Shām'. This latter form is universally employed by the people of the Tai race in Assam when speaking of themselves or their language, and is the only form known to their Assamese neighbours. In Burmese, a final *m* is regularly replaced in pronunciation by *n*, although retained in writing; and the original form, with *m*, is vouched for by the name 'Siam', which is probably the same word as 'Shām' (see Yule-Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson*, s. vv. Shan and Siam). What the word 'Shān' originally meant is yet unknown, but there appears to be reason to believe that the name 'Āhom' contains it, being really *Ā-shām*, the sibilant being converted into the aspirate by the change common in Assamese. Although, as above stated, 'Shām' is the correct form, 'Shān' will be used for the language in this part of the Survey, as having obtained general currency.

Page 60, line 4.—The words 'Centuries later' do not refer to the date 1204 A. D., mentioned at the top of the page, but to the Tai migration into Nām Mau in the sixth century. The Āhom invasion of Assam began in 1228.

Page 61, line 6—Colonel Woodthorpe and Major Macgregor in 1884-85, and Mr. Errol Gray in 1892-93 entered the independent Khāmṭi country, or Bor Khamṭi, from Assam, and, in 1895, Prince Henry of Orleans passed through it in the course of his journey from Tonkin to Calcutta. In Footnote² on this page it would be more correct to write "Āshām" (آشام) than "Asam".

Page 64, line 5.—It is not likely that the Āhoms ever were Buddhists. They probably were pagan Shāns, and invaded Assam before Buddhism spread to that race. Perhaps they had some form of Hindū-Brahmanical culture, which seems to have preceded Buddhism in Further India.

Page 55, line 12—I am indebted to the late Sir Charles Lyall, for the following more accurate account of the Aitons.—

‘Their settlements are in the Barpathar [in the Sibsagar District], about twelve miles into the Nambar forest, where they have a village (which I have visited) on the bank of the Dhansiri, and cultivate a large grassy plain in the midst of the forest. They are differentiated from all the other modern Shāns in Assam by the fact that they got there from the Kubo Valley, that is, from Burma, within quite recent years, and have kept up constant connexion and communication with their original home. The main road between Burma and Assam passes through Manipur, the Naga Hills, and the Nambar forest, and their villages are on it. I have myself met Shāns in the Barpathar village who were recent arrivals from Burma and who had come that way, and have seen in their priests’ houses (*Bapu-chāng* in Assamese) printed and quite modern books in both Burmese and Shān (*Mān-kathā* and *Shām-kathā*).

All the other modern Shans who still speak Shān in Assam come from across the Patkai or *via* the Tengapani. These Aitons come from the Chindwin, much lower down. I should doubt their fetching their priests ‘from the Khāmti villages in Lakhimpur’ for this reason. Sir D. Brandis told me that in 1879 he visited the Aitoniās in Barpathar, and found them well acquainted with Burma and able to talk to him in Burmese, which he knew very well.’

Page 65, line 12 from bottom.—As already stated, the Āhoms were probably pagans, not Buddhists.

Page 69 in Table.—After ‘Bodo ko-rai’ add ‘(Possibly borrowed from Aijan)’.

Page 76.—Add the following to the list of authorities on Āhom :—

GOLAP CHANDRA BORUA, RAI SAHIB—*Āhom-Assamese-English Dictionary*. Calcutta, published under the authority of the Assam Administration 1920

Page 224, No. 145, Khāmti column.—For ‘ngō’ read ‘ngō’.

Page 226, No. 183, Khāmti column.—For ‘po-ñ’ read ‘rñ-ñ’.

VOLUME III—PART I.

Page xv.—*Opposite* the entry for page 369, read 'Chaurāsya'.

Page 2.—*Substitute* the following for the Table on this page :—

Name of Group.	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.	
	Estimated Number	Census of 1901.
Tibetan	205,508	235,229
Himalayan	194,234	190,585
North Assam	36,910	41,731
Bodo	618,659	596,411
Nāgā	292,799	247,780
Kachin	1,920	125,775
Kuki-Chin	567,625	624,149
Burmese	62,652	7,498,794
TOTAL	1,980,307	9,560,454

The Tibetan figures in the first column include 131,678, the estimated number of speakers of Balti and Purik.

Page 13.—To the list of authorities on Tibeto-Burman languages, *add* the following :—

HODSON, T. C.—*Notes on the Numeral Systems of the Tibeto-Burman Dialects*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1913, pp. 315ff.

Page 16.—On this page a table is given showing the rough local estimates prepared in the preliminary operations of the Survey. The following are the final estimates for Tibetan and its dialects.

	Number of Speakers.
Tibetan unspecified	7,968
Balti and Purik	130,678
Ladakhi	29,806
Lahul dialect	1,579
Spiti dialect	3,548
Nyamkat	1,544
Jad	106
Garhwal dialect	4,300
Sharpa	960
Dā-njoup-kā	20,000
Lhoke	5,079
TOTAL	205,508

Page 32.—Add to the list of authorities on Balti :—

BIBLE—Gospel of St Matthew in Balti. British and Foreign Bible Society. Lahore 1903.

Page 42.—A fuller account of Purik has since appeared in Dr. T. Grahame Bailey's *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920), p. 1ff.

Page 140ff.—In heading of fourth column, for 'Ladākhi', read 'Ladakhi', and so throughout the List.

Page 140.—No. 22, *Ladakhī* column.—For 'khyo-rang-gi', read 'khyo-rang-ngi'.

Page 141, Nos. 10, 12 and 13, Spoken column.—Read 'thampa'. No. 20, same column, for 'kkyo', read 'khyo'.

Page 152, Ladakhī column, No. 82, read 'lang-ches'; No. 94, for 'chii', read 'chi', No. 96, add 'o ama'.

Page 158, No. 109, Spiti column.—For 'na', read 'nä'.

Page 160, No. 141, Purik column.—For 'ghun-mā-un (-gun)', read 'ghun-mā-un, (-gun)'; No. 158, *Baltī* column.—For 'kho', read 'khō'.

Page 161, No. 151, both columns.—For 'ia-ma', read 'ra-mo'.

Page 164, Baltī column, No. 175.—Read 't'ang'; No. 182, read 'ngayā-se'.

Page 166, No. 179, Spiti column.—Read 'ngā̃'.

Page 168, No. 195, Ladakhī column.—Read 'nga'.

Page 169, Nos. 195—200.—For 'idung', read 'brdung'.

Page 170, Nos. 194 and 195, Spiti column.—For 'ngā̃', read 'ngā̃'.

Page 177, line 11 of Table.—Read 'Janggali'.

Page 204, line 3.—Read 'Sunwār'.

Page 206, line 1.—Read 'Māgarī'.

Page 209, Table of Pronouns.—Hosai and hos, he, are sometimes spelt āsai, āsae, āchai, ās.

Page 228, line 4 from bottom.—For 'chā-ri', read 'chhā-ri'.

Page 238, line 4.—Read 'go-nun'.

Page 256, No. 47, Gurung column.—Read 'ā bā'.

Page 258, No. 68, Sunwār column.—Read 'sharā'.

Page 259, No. 70, Pahrī column.—Read 'kuju'.

Page 260, No. 81, Gurung column.—Read 'dhon, tō'.

Page 260, No. 105, Sunwār column.—For 'nisi', read 'nishi'.

Page 261, No. 103, Page 263, Nos. 108, 112, 117, 121, and 126, Róng column.—For 'sa', read 'kā'.

Page 262, No. 128, Sunwār column.—For 'mishe', read 'mishu'.

Page 262, Nos. 129 and 131, Murmī column.—Read 'jhā-jhā'.

Page 263, No. 109, Róng column.—For 'lyang', read 'song'.

Page 263, Nos. 119—127, Nēwārī column.—For 'manu', read 'manū'.

Page 264, Nos. 143 and 145, Māgar column.—Read 'nhyet'.

Page 264, Sunwār column, No. 153.—Read 'ā-po'; No. 154, read 'ā-mo'.

Page 264, No. 160, Murmī column.—Read 'ye-ni kâte'.

Page 265, Nos. 157 and 160, Róng column.—For 'hó-a', read 'hó gum'.

Page 266, No. 185, Murmī column.—Read 'ngāi'; No. 187, Gurung column, for 'chā-ji', read 'cha-ji'.

Page 267, Nos. 180 and 186, Pahrī column.—For 'chha', read 'chhā'; No. 182, Read 'jā-ni'.

Page 268, No. 197, Gurung column.—For 'chā-ji', read 'cha-ji'; Nos. 191—195, and 201, Murmī column. For 'ngāe', 'ngae', read 'ngāi'.

Page 269, Nēwārī column, No. 198.—For 'dā-o', read 'dā-i'; Nos. 213 and 214, for 'o-na' read 'o-nā'.

Page 269, Róng column, No. 209.—For 'hó', read 'ā-yū'; No. 214, for 'nóng', read 'nón'.

Page 269, No. 210, and Page 271, No. 216, Pahrī column.—For 'ho' read 'hō'.

Page 271, Nos. 215, and 216, Nēwārī column.—For 'o-na', read 'o-nā'.

Page 343.—In the heading of the Table, for 'Chouas'ya', read 'Chaurāsya', and so also in the headings of the following pages.

Page 343, Thulung column, opposite 'one'.—For 'kolr', read 'kole'.

Page 369, lines 25, 26, 34.—For 'Chouraśya', read 'Chaurāsya'.

Page 408, Fourth column heading.—For 'Simbu', read 'Iimbu'.

Page 408, Thāmi column, No. 17, for 'ai-mi,' read 'ai-mi, ni'; No. 20, for 'nānko', read 'nā'.

Page 409, Khambu column, No. 20.—For 'āmmi', read 'am, ān, ānā'; No. 23, for 'ānā', read 'ān-ni'.

Page 409, No. 23, Rāi column.—For 'ānu', read 'ān-ni'.

Page 410, *Dhīmāl* column, Nos. 27 and 28.—For ‘wān’, read ‘wāng’; No. 38, for nāhāthong . read ‘nhāthong’; No. 40, for ‘pūrin’, read ‘pūring’; No. 52, for ‘beval’ read ‘bē-val’.

Page 412, *Dhīmāl* column, Nos. 54 and 55.—For ‘chan’, read ‘chān’; No. 56, for chamdi’, read ‘chāmdi’.

Page 413, No. 69, *Rāi* column.—For ‘bhn’ read ‘bhi’.

Page 416, No. 128, *Yākhā* column.—Read ‘metnyung’.

Page 417, No. 110, *Khambu* column.—Read ‘mimchhā’.

Page 417, No. 129, *Vāyū* column.—Read ‘noh’ka’.

Page 419, Nos. 143, and 145, *Khambu* column.—Read ‘pūh’.

Page 419, *Rāi* column, No. 144.—Read ‘sālyā’; No. 156, read ‘āng’.

Page 420, Nos. 165-167, *Yākhā* column.—Read ‘wāinghā’, ‘wāigā-hā’, ‘wāehā-zi’.

Page 421, Nos. 163 and 164, *Vāyū* column.—Read ‘nō-nu-m’, ‘nō-mi’.

Page 422, No. 207, *Thāmi* column.—Read ‘dhā yā-du’.

Page 422, No. 207, *Yākhā* column.—Read ‘u-khi’.

Page 422, *Limbu* column, No. 208.—Read ‘pēgigē’; No. 213, read ‘khūnē’.

Page 430, line 27.—For ‘he’ read ‘the’.

Page 431.—Add the following to the List of Authorities on Kanāwārī:—

BAILEY, REV. T. GRAHAM, D. LITT.—*A Brief Grammar of the Kanāwārī Language*, in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. LXIII (1909), pp. 661ff

„ REV. T. GRAHAM, D. LITT.—*A Kānāwārī-English and English-Kānāwārī Vocabulary* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XIII), London, 1911.

„ REV. T. GRAHAM, D. LITT.—*Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII), London, 1920. Pp. 46ff. an account of the Lower Kānāwārī dialect. pp. 78ff. an account of the Chitkhuli dialect.

TIKĀ RĀM JOSHI PANDIT.—*A Grammar and Dictionary of Kanāwārī* edited by H. A. Rose, I.C.S. *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. V (1909), Extra number. Calcutta, 1909.

BIBLE.—*The Gospel of Mark in Kanāwārī*.—British and Foreign Bible Society. Lahore, 1909.

Page 469, Title.—Read ‘BUNĀN’.

Page 476, line 3.—Read ‘BUNĀN’.

Page 532, No. 14, *Manchātī* column.—For ‘ge’, read ‘gye’.

Page 536, No. 51, *Kanāwārī* column.—Read ‘mī’; No. 52, read ‘tsésmī’; *Kanāshī* column, read ‘be’rī’.

Page 540, *Manchātī* column, No. 68.—Read ‘rhang’; No. 69, read ‘goan’.

Page 542, No. 69, *Rangkas* column.—For ‘rai’, read ‘rai, bēn’.

Page 546, No. 88, *Rangkas* column.—For 'syū', read 'syū'.

Page 548, *Kanāshī* column, No. 130.—Read 'shobīle'; *Manchāṭī* column, No. 129, read 'yō'; Nos. 130 and 131, read 'nele m'.

Page 552, *Kanāshī* column, Nos. 138—141.—For 'lai q', read 'rhāng'; No. 147, for 'kūti', read 'kū'.

Page 552, No. 154, *Manchāṭī* column.—For 'mingana', read 'mingan'.

Page 554, *Rangkas* column, Nos. 148 and 149.—For 'khvi', read 'khvi'; No. 150, for 'mal', read 'māl'; No. 157, for 'sīsin', read 'sīsin'; No. 160, for 'gan', read 'gan'.

Page 560, *Kanāshī* column, No. 198, for 'ni', read 'ni'; No. 199, for 'k', read 'k'.

Page 560, No. 213, *Kanāw'ri* column.—For 'bigy', read 'bigy'.

Page 561, No. 207, *Chamba Lahulī* column.—Read 'yuād'.

Page 562, No. 210, *Rangkas* column.—For 'hvē-jan', read 'hvē-chan'.

Page 586.—Add to List of Authorities on Abor-Miri:—

MORRAIN, J. HERBERT — *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language, with Illustrative Sentences and Notes* Shillong, 1910

Page 632, No. 145, *Aka* column.—Read 'jachu'.

Page 633, No. 146, *Digāru Mishmi* column.—Read 'nguī'.

VOLUME III—PART II.

Page 2.—Substitute the following for the Table on this page :—

Name of Language.	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS IN		TOTAL.
	Assam.	Bengal.	
True Bārā (Kachāri and Mech)	247,220	25,011	272,231
Rābhā	31,370	...	31,370
Lālūng	40,160	...	40,160
Dimā-sā (or Hills Kachāri)	18,681	...	18,681
Gārō (or Māndē)	121,550	28,513	150,063
Tipurā	300	105,550	105,850
Chutiya	304	...	304
TOTAL	459,585	159,074	618,659

Page 4—Add at end, 'The change of *r* to *h* occurs also in the Tai languages, Āhom and Siamese having *r*, where Shān and Khāmī have *h*.

Page 57.—Add at the end of the List of Authorities :—

DUNDAS, W. C. M.—*An Outline Grammar and Dictionary of the Kachari (Dimasa) Language*.
Shillong 1908.

Page 63, line 6 from bottom.—For 'ba', read 'bā'.

Page 66, line 5 from bottom.—For 'transgressed', read 'transgressed-not'.

Page 69, line 14 from bottom.—The Rev. E. G. Philips tells me that it is the Āwi dialect into which the Bible has been translated.

Page 70.—Add at the end of the List of Authorities :—

RAMKHL, R. V. M.—*Bengali-Garo Dictionary*, Tura, 1887.

Page 106, line 4.—For 'Randāniā' read 'Rangdāniā'.

Page 132, Nos. 15 and 16, Dimā-sā (Cachar) column.—For 'āni', read 'āni'.

Page 133, No. 13, Dimā-sā (Hōjai of Nowgong) column.—For 'rājā', read 'rajā'.

Page 144, Bārā column, No. 54.—For 'f'sā', read 'f'sā'; No. 61, read 'h^amā'. Dimā-sā column, No. 61, for 'hamia', read 'hami-ā'.

Page 149, Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar) column, No. 51.—Read 'mōshi'; No. 52, read 'mishigu'; No. 53, read 'mishi'; No. 69, read 'mishigu mushu'.

Page 155, No. 84, Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar) column.—For 'laie-be', read 'lāre-be'.

Page 157, No. 115, Gārō column.—Read 'dē-māchikrāng'.

Page 161, Nos. 119—127, Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar) column.—For 'mashi' read 'mōshi'.

Page 162, No. 128, *Dīmā-sā* (Cachar) column.—Read ‘hāmba’; No. 130, *Bāṛā* column, read ‘hingzhānsā-fu’; Nos. 147, 149, *Lālūng* column, for ‘marki’ read ‘marki’.

Page 167, *Deuri-Chutiya* (Sibsagar) column, Nos. 128, 130, 131, 133, 141, 149, 151, and (p. 137) 154, for ‘michigu’, read ‘mishigu’; Nos. 143 and 145, read ‘mishigu mushu’; No. 147, read ‘mishigu shi’.

Page 168, No. 155, *Bāṛā* column—For ‘māi’, read ‘māi’; No. 154, *Lālūng* column, read ‘māiki’; No. 166, *Līmā-sa* (Cachar) column, read ‘mimī-ao dōng bā’; No. 179, and (p. 174) 180-184, *Lālūng* column, for ‘bathāl gā’, read ‘bathāl-gā’.

Page 179, No. 185, *Deuri-Chutiya* (Sibsagar) column—For ‘a’, read ‘ā’.

Page 185, No. 223, *Deuri-Chutiya* (Lakhimpur) column.—For ‘chipay’, read ‘chipayā’.

Page 193.—In the Tables on this page, Mikir should be transferred from the Nāgā-Bodo Sub-Group to the Nāgā-Kuki sub-group. The totals for the two groups therefore become as follows:—

Nāgā-Bodo sub-group	36,353
Nāgā-Kuki sub-group	139,516

Also in the heading of the Nāgā-Bodo table correct ‘Naga’ to ‘Nāgā’.

Page 206, line 9 from bottom.—For ‘The *n* in the word *un*’ read ‘The *u* in the word *un*’. See Mr. Hutton’s *The Angami Nagas* p. 298, Note ².

Page 206.—Add at the end of the List of Authorities:—

RIVENBURG, REV. S. W.—*Idioms in English and Angami Naga*. Kohima, 1905.

HUTTON, J. H., I.C.S.—*The Angami Nagas. With some Notes on Neighbouring Tribes*. London, 1921. Account of the language on pp 291ff

Page 211, line 5.—For ‘The *n* in *un*’, read ‘The *u* in *un*’.

Page 222.—AUTHORITIES. Since this was written, Mr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E., has brought out a valuable *Rudimentary Grammar of the Sema Naga Language. With Vocabulary* (Shillong, 1916). Mr. Hutton informs me that the specimens, on which my grammatical sketch on pp. 223ff. is founded, are in the Lazmi dialect, which is very different from the language spoken by the greater part of the tribe.

Page 247.—A revised List of Words and Sentences in Semā will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 249, No. 50, *Kezhāmā* column.—Read ‘tēpi’.

Page 253, No. 129, *Bengmā* column.—Read ‘mitsānyu’.

Page 256, Nos. 142, 144, *Angāmi* (Tengimā) column.—Read ‘thudā’.

Page 259, No. 179, *Kezhāmā* column.—For ‘ni’, read ‘ny’.

Page 262, No. 239, *Angāmi* (Tengimā) column.—For ‘a satsā’, read ‘u-satsā’.

Page 284.—Add at the end of the List of Authorities :—

MILLS, J. P., I.C.S.—*The Lhotā Nagas*. London, 1942. Account of the Lant, 1-6 (1) pp 203ff

Page 301, No. 69, *Lhōtā column*—For 'ōkhyū', read 'ōkhyu'.

Page 313, No. 155 *Lhōtā column*.—Read 'sepyā-dī'.

Page 333.—Further information about Chāng or Mojung will be found in the Addenda Majora

Page 347, No. 29, *Banparā (Peal and Brown) column*.—For 'hōm', read 'hām'.

Page 353, No. 70, *Mōshōng Nāgā column*.—For 'guhē', read 'guhē'.

Page 362, No. 134, *Tamlu column*—Read 'kayē'; Nos. 142—145, *Tableng column*, read 'mānu'.

Page 363, No. 142, *Banparā (Peal and Brown) column*.—Omit comma in 'mai-hū, hapang'; No. 156, *Banparā (Campbell) column*.—For 'tai', read 'tāi'.

Page 366, No. 165, *Tamlu column*.—Read 'hām phung'.

Page 370, No. 211, *Tamlu column*.—Read 'ngai'.

Page 371, No. 205, *Banparā (Campbell) column*.—Read 'pāue'.

Page 379.—Sir Charles Lyall, in 'The Mikirs' (London, 1908), pp. 151ff., maintains that Mikir belongs to the Nāgā-Kuki, rather than to the Nāgā-Bodo group, and, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, I agree with him, and have made the necessary correction in the statistical tables of the Survey. The table of the number of speakers of the Nāgā-Bodo group should therefore be as follows :—

Kachchā Nāgā	. . . . .	10,260
Kabui	. . . . .	11,073
Khouāo	. . . . .	15,000
	TOTAL	<u>36,353</u>

Page 381.—Add at the end of the List of Authorities :—

STACK, E., I.C.S., and LYALL, SIR C.—*The Mikirs, from the Papers of the late Edward Stack* . . . edited, arranged, and supplemented by Sir Charles Lyall. London, 1908. Account of the language on pp. 73ff.

WALKER, G. D., I.C.S.—*A Dictionary of the Mikir Language, Part I, Mikir-English, Part II, English-Mikir*, Shillong, 1925

Page 434, No. 45, *Mikir column*.—For 'a-ser', read 'ā-ser'.

Page 438, *Mikir column*, No. 91.—For 'aphi', read 'āphi'; No. 93, read 'ko-pi'; No. 103, read 'āphān'; No. 106, read 'ātum'.

Page 437, *Khouāo column*, No. 68.—Read 'takōn'; No. 72, read 'rōitibā'.

Page 444, No. 180, *Ēmpēo* column.—For 'bēō ā', read 'lēō ā'; No. 183, *Mikir* column, for 'hāk-pō', read 'chāk-pō'.

Page 451.—As explained in the correction of Page 379, *Mikir* should be added to the Nāgā-Kuki group, and the following Table should be substituted for that on this page:—

Mikir	9,516
Sopvomā or Māo Nāgā about	10,000
Marām, about	2,500
Mīyāngkhāng about	5,000
Kworreng or Līyāng, about	5,000
Tāngkhul and its dialects at least	26,000
Maring about	1,500
	<hr/>
TOtal	139,516
	<hr/>

As in the original, it is to be understood that these figures are only rough approximate estimates.

Page 463.—'Luhūpā' is not the name of a tribe, but means the wearer of the *luhup*, or peculiar helmet worn by many tribes of North Manipur, including the northern sections of the Tāngkhuls. These people are often hence called 'Luhūpās', a name which is sometimes carelessly extended to the whole tribe. All Tāngkhuls are not Luhūpās, and the name is also applicable to tribes who are not Tāngkhuls. See Mr. T. C. Hodson's *The Nāga Tribes of Manipur*, p. 33.

The following work should be added to the List of Authorities on Tāngkhul:—

PETTIGREW, REV. W.—*Tāngkhul Naga Grammar and Dictionary (Ukhul Dialect), with Illustrative Sentences* Shillong, 1918.

Pages 480ff.—A revised List of Words in Tāngkhul will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 483, No. 41, *Khangoi* column.—Read 'āmā' and 'ikā-dō'.

Page 484, *Sopvomā* column, No. 58, for 'utākatamai', read 'utākatomai'; No. 63, for 'ūkhro', read 'ukhro'.

Page 491, Nos. 146—149, *Maring* column.—For 'ūī', read 'ūi'.

Page 492, *Sopvomā* column, No. 179, for 'dāi', read 'dai'; No. 186 and Page 494, No. 196, for 'nēno', read 'nēnā'.

Page 493, No. 162, *Maring* column.—For 'oikaū', read 'oikhaū'.

Page 495, No. 205, *Khangoi* column.—Read 'chālō'.

VOLUME III—PART III.

Page 3.—For the Table of speakers of the Central Group, *substitute* the following :—

2. Central Group	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107,604
<i>a</i> Tashōn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39,215
<i>b</i> Zahao	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
<i>c</i> Lai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,450
<i>d</i> Lakher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,100
<i>e</i> Lushēi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,539
<i>f</i> Banjōgi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
<i>g</i> Pankhū	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	800
TOTAL									107,604

Page 3, line 5 from below.—For ‘Dchig’, read ‘Gchig’.

„ „ 4 „ „ „ ‘Dñis’, „ ‘Gñis’.

„ „ 3 „ „ „ ‘Dsum’, „ ‘Gsum’.

Page 23.—Add to the List of Authorities on Meithei the following :—

HODSON, T. C — *The Meitheis*. London, 1908. On pp. 155ff. a valuable account of the language and of its relationship to other Tibeto-Burman languages Appendix II, a specimen of archaic Meithei.

PETTIGREW, REV. W.—*Manipurī (Mīter) Grammar with Illustrative Sentences*. Allahabad, 1912.

Page 27, line 7 from below.—For ‘*i-hāk*’ read ‘*ai-hāk*’, and so throughout. In line 2 from below it is said that the forms ending in *hāk* are used in an honorific sense. Mr. Pettigrew (p. 21) says that he has failed to find such a reason for their use.

Page 43 —The Lūi, also called Lōi, languages are now nearly extinct, being superseded by Meithei. Even the few who still speak them are generally unwilling to admit the fact. These languages have been the subject of some inquiry since they were described in the Survey. The speakers of Andro and Sengmai probably came from the East, *i.e.*, from Burma, and this is borne out by the fact that the two languages (they are really dialects of the same language) are closely connected with the Kadu spoken in the adjoining districts of that Province See my article ‘Kadu and its Relatives’ on pp. 39ff. of Volume II, Part I of the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies* (London, 1921). The correct affiliation of Kadu to other Tibeto-Burman languages is still under discussion, and a definite decision cannot be expected until the results of the Linguistic Survey of Burma have been published. The question of Chairel is still more obscure. It evidently has only the most distant relationship to Andro and Sengmai, and, although undoubtedly a Tibeto-Burman language, I have not yet succeeded in connecting it with any other known to me.

Page 45, Meithei column, No. 8, read ‘*ni-pāl*’; No. 9, read ‘*mā-pāl*’; No. 14, for ‘*i hāk*’, read ‘*ai-hāk*’; No. 24, read ‘*na-khoi, nang, na-hāk*’.

Page 46, *Mei/h-i* column, No. 34, read 'na tol'; No. 36, read 'chil'; No. 39, read 'sham'; No. 43, read 'namgal'; No. 45, read 'shanā'; No. 51, read 'mī'.

Page 47, Meithei column, Nos. 52 and 56, read 'nu-pī'; Nos. 58 and 59, read 'mī'; No. 60, read 'ishing'; No. 69, read 'shāl, shan bī'.

Page 47, No. 77, Andro column.—For 'shai' read 'sa'.

Page 48, *Meithei* column, No. 83, read 'shi-ru'; Nos. 95 and 96, read 'adugā'; No. 99, read 'nat-tā'; Nos. 102, 104, (p 49) 107, 109, 111, 113, 116, 118, 120, 122, 125, and 127, the suffix 'gi' should be corrected to 'gī'.

Page 49, Meithei column, Nos. 106, etc.—The plural suffix is 'shing', not 'sing'; Nos. 110—118, 128, 130 and 131, *read* 'nu-pī'.

Page 50, Nos. 142—145, Meithei column.—For ‘sal’, read ‘shal’.

Page 52, Singmai column, No. 207, read 'hē'; Chairel column, Nos. 206, 209, 210, and 211, read 'kē'.

Page 62.—*Add to the List of Authorities on Thādo the following:—*

HODSON, T. C.—*Thādo Grammar*. Shillong, 1906.

SHAKESPEAR, LT.-COLONEL J.—*The Lusher Kuku Oians*. London 1912. Account of the Thādos, pp 189ff. Comparative Vocabulary, pp. 229ff.

Page 69, in Title.—For 'KHONZAI', read 'KHONGZAI'.

Page 72, line 2.—‘Kamhow’ is a better spelling than ‘Kanhow’. Mr. Taylor informs me that the Kamhows are a tribe of Suktēs who separated under a chief called Kamhow, and who consolidated themselves as a distinct clan. Their speech is probably the same as Suktē.

Page 13.—At the end of the List of Authorities *add* :—

NAYLOR, L. B. — *A Practical Handbook of the Chin Language (Siyin Dialect) containing Grammatical Principles with numerous Exercises and a Vocabulary* Rangoon, 1925.

Page 75.—For further information regarding the Rāltē, see Colonel Shakespear's 'The Lushai Kuki Clans', pp. 140ff.

Page 81.—For further information regarding the Paitê (also called Paihte and Vuite), see Colonel Shakespear's 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', pp. 142ff.

Page 89, No. 21, Siyin column.—For ‘nā’, read ‘na’.

Page 99, No. 143, Siyin column.—For 'pūi', read 'puī'.

Page 107, in statistical table, read :—

[illegible]

Page 107, line 5 from below, and page 108, line 13.—For 'Whenoh', and 'Whenos' read 'Hweno'. The latter word is probably a mispronunciation of 'Hualngo'.

Page 108, line 14.—For 'Hualgnos', read 'Hualn[redacted]os'.

Page 126, line 12.—*Add at end of paragraph, 'The Lakhers call themselves "Mara", and the Arakan name for them is "Klongsnai".' See Shakespear, 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', pp 213ff.*

Page 126, line 14.—*After 'Shendus', add 'It is possible that the Tlantlangs in their original home once used a different speech. Lai has a habit of imposing itself and has become a lingua franca over a large area'.*

Page 126.—*Add at foot, to the authorities:—*

SHAKESPEAR, LT COLONEL J—*The Lushei Kuki Clans*. London, 1912. Account of the Lakher or Mara Clan, pp 213ff

LORRAIN, REGINALD A—*Zaina The Book of Jonah in the Mara or Lakher Language*. Lakher Pioneer Mission 23 Putney Common, London, S.W. 1915

Page 127, line 19.—*A better spelling of 'Hualgno' is 'Hualugo'. In the following line 'Hweno' is a better spelling than 'Whenh'.*

Page 129, lines 19 and 21.—*For further information regarding the Ngentē and the Fannai, see Colonel Shakespear's 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', pp. 132ff. and 136ff.*

Page 130.—*At the end of the List of Authorities add:—*

SHAKESPEAR, LT COLONEL J—*The Lushei Kuki Clans*. London, 1912. A valuable work, describing not only the Lushei clans of the Lushai Hills, but also the non Lushei Kuki clans of that district and of Manipur. There are important chapters on language.

Page 139.—*Further information about the Ngentē will be found in Colonel Shakespear's 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', pp. 132ff*

Page 162, No 50, Lushēi column.—*The word 'tai-nu' means 'a man's sister', as distinct from 'lai za n', 'a woman's sister'. For 'farnu', substitute 'ñ (elder), nao (younger)'.*

Page 166, No 94, Lushēi column.—*For 'tan', read 'tān'.*

Page 167, No 96, Banjōgī column.—*For 'ashung', read 'āshung'; No. 95, Banjōgī and Pānkhū columns, for 'adang', read 'ādag'.*

Page 171, Pānkhū column, Nos. 142, 143 and 145, for 'cho-pē', read 'chā-pē'; No. 144, for 'ja-in', read 'jā-en'.

Page 172, Lushēi column, No. 158, for 'ā-mā', read 'a-mā'.

Page 181.—*Regarding the Old Kuki tribes, see Colonel Shakespear's 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', pp 148ff.*

Page 181, line 4.—*For 'Rāngkhol', read 'Hrāngkhol'.*

Page 181, line 7 from below, and throughout the section.—*For 'Rāngkhōl' substitute 'Hrāngkhol'. And in the next line for Rāngkhōls or 'Rengkhāls' substitute 'Hrāngkhols'. The proper name of the tribe is 'Hrāngkhol', and not the numerous variants of this word. The Lushēis call the tribe 'Hrangchal'. For further particulars, see Shakespear, 'The Lushei Kuki Clans', p. 185.*

Page 234, lines 1 and 2.—*The correct name of the tribe and of their language is 'Kolhreng', not 'Kolrēn' or 'Koireng'.*

Page 256, line 4—The spelling ‘Hmār’ is better than ‘Hmar’ or ‘Mhar’. The Lushēis call the people ‘Hmar’ because they live to their (the Lushēis’) north. The Chin word *mār* means ‘goat’, and the Chins call the Lushēis by this name because they wear goat’s hair. The words *hmār* and *mar* have therefore no connexion.

Page 295, No. 20, Hirōi-Lamgāng column—For ‘nangā’, read ‘nang’.

Page 297, No. 49, Chiru column.—For ‘nai’, read ‘nāi’.

Page 300, Nos. 54 and 55, Rāngkhōl column—For ‘nāi’, read ‘nāi’.

Page 301, No. 59, Aimol column.—For ‘sēl-pa’, read ‘sēl-pā’.

Page 302, No. 68, Kōm column.—Read ‘sākōi’.

Page 303, No. 77, Hirōi-Lamgāng column—Another word meaning ‘go’ is *wā*.

Page 307, No. 80.—Other words for ‘come’ are *Purūm hong*, and *Anāl wāng*.

Page 307, No. 83.—*Anāl* and *Hirōi-Lamgāng* also use *thi*, to mean ‘die’.

Page 308, No. 129, Rāngkhōl column.—Read ‘nāi-tē’.

Page 309, Nos. 119—133, Chiru column.—Read ‘a-thā’ throughout.

Page 311, No. 110, Anāl column.—Read ‘charā’.

Page 313, No. 139, Chiru column.—Read ‘pāng’.

Page 315, No. 160, Pūrūm column.—Read ‘nangai’.

Page 317, No. 187, Chiru column—Read ‘jēm’.

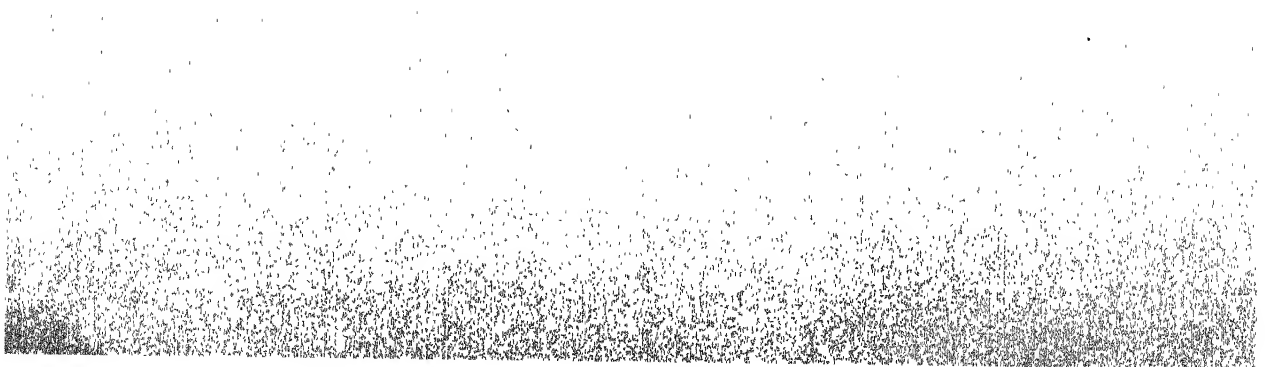
Page 323, No. 211, Pūrūm column.—For ‘sēngē’, read ‘songē’.

Page 347, line 24.—For ‘kwey-mi’ read ‘khwē-myī’.

Page 347, line 27.—For ‘khwey-mi’ read ‘khwē-myī’.

Page 371, Khami (Latter and Campbell) column, Nos. 138 and 139.—For ‘kOUNGNAN’, read ‘kaung ngau’; *Nos. 142 and 143*, for ‘chīe’, read ‘chī’; *Nos. 146 and 147*, for ‘āi’, read ‘āi’.

Page 379, line 10 of text from below.—For an account of the Maghī form of Arakanese, see Professor Sten Konow’s ‘Notes on the Maghī Dialect of the Chittagong Hill Tracts’ on pp. 1ff. of Volume LVII (1903) of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*.



VOLUME IV.

Page 30, lines 16 and 17.—For 'Pharsī or Parsī', read 'Phārsī or Pārsī'.

Page 36, line 13.—Mr. Campbell's Santali-English Dictionary appeared in three parts. Pt. I in 1899, Pt. II in 1900, and Pt. III in 1902. There is also a supplement without date.

Page 36.—Add to List of Authorities:—

BODDING, P. O.—*Materials for a Santali Grammar. I, mostly Phonetic.* Dumka, 1922.

Page 168.—I am indebted to Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S., for a reference to an additional authority on Kūrkū. The following should therefore be inserted in the list of authorities after the fourth entry:—

ELLIOTT, [SIR] CHARLES ALFRED.—*Notes on some Habits and Customs of the Korkoos of Kalieheet [Kālībhit] (Hoshungabad District).* Journal of the Antiquarian Society of the Central Provinces, Vol. I, Part II. Nagpur, 1867.

Page 219.—Add to the List of Authorities on Savara the following:—

RĀMAMŪRTI, RAO SAHEB G. V.—*Savara Reader.* Pt. I, *Aesop's Fables adapted and translated into Śora [i.e., Savara].* Pts. II, III, *Selections from the Śora Folklore, etc.* Pt. IV, *Dialogues, etc.* Madras, 1912.

„ *Telugu Translation of the Above.* Four Parts, Madras. Pts. I, II, 1912; Pts. III, IV, 1913.

„ *Savara Songs, collected and edited by G. V. R.* Madras, 1913.

Page 240, No. 16, *Muṇḍārī* column.—For aiñ-ak, read aiñ-ak'.

Page 243, Nos. 20, 21, and 22, *Savara* column.—For 'aman', read 'āman'.

Page 243, No. 14, *Gadabā* column.—For 'ning', read 'nīng'. So also in Nos. 15 and 16, for 'ning', read 'nīng'.

Page 244, Nos. 26-28, *Santālī* column.—For 'ūn-i', 'ūni', read 'uni'.

Page 247, No. 29, *Gadabā* column.—For 'nēn', read 'nēng'.

Page 251, No. 55, *Gadabā* column.—Read 'bobhaṅgi'.

Page 254, No. 104, *Kūrkū* column.—For 'abā', read 'ābā'.

Page 259, No. 124, *Gadabā* column.—Read 'lēkō'.

Page 260, No. 144, *Muṇḍārī* column.—Read 'āṇḍiā-kō'.

Page 262, No. 157, *Kūrkū* column.—For 'am', read 'ām'.

Page 263, *Savara* column, No. 157, read 'āman'; No. 160, read 'ambē'. *Gadabā* column, No. 141, omit comma after 'iyōhkā'; No. 142, for 'bāḍi' read 'bāṇḍi'; No. 154, omit comma after 'āvun'; No. 156, for 'ning', read 'nīng'.

Page 264, No. 162, *Santālī* column.—For 'tahā', read 'tahā'; No. 179, *Muṇḍārī* column, for 'iṅg', read 'iṅg'.

Page 267, *Savara* column, Nos. 163, 180 and 186, read 'āman'; Nos. 166 and 183, read 'ambē'; No. 187, for 'amin', read 'amin'.

Page 268, No 211, *Santalī* column.—For *halao*’, read *chalāo*’.

Page 270, No. 196, *Kūṛkū* column —For *am*’, read *āin*’, No 212, *Kharā* column, for *am*’ read *kim*’

Page 271, *Juāṅg* column, No 195, read *‘abhiye’* Nos 206 and 212, read *‘āman de’*. *Savara* column, Nos 189, 199 and 209, read *amā*, Nos 196, 206 and 212, read *aman*’.

Page 275, No 215, *Savara* column —Read *ambē*’

Page 277, line 15 from below, and page 284, line 15.—The quotation from Kumārila Bhaṭṭa about *Āndhra-Drāvida-bhāṣā* is based on the text of Burnell in the *Indian Antiquary* [I (1872), p 310]. In the same periodical, Vol. XLII (1913), pp. 200ff. P. T. Srinivas Iyengar maintains that the text as given by Burnell is erroneous. The correct reading should be *Dāvidadi-bhāṣā*. If Mr. Iyengar’s contention is accepted, Kumārila cannot be quoted as speaking of an Āndhra and a Drāvida speech.

Page 286 —The estimated number of speakers of Tamil includes 950,814 inhabitants of Ceylon. If we confine ourselves to India only, the estimated number of speakers of Tamil should therefore be 15,272,856, and the estimated total for all Dravidian languages should be 53,073,261, instead of 51,024,105

Page 297 —Add the following at the end of the List of Authorities on Dravidian languages generally :—

SUBBAIA, K. V.—*A Primer of Dravidian Phonology* *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XXXVIII (1909), pp 159ff, 188ff, 201ff

, —*A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages* *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XXXIX (1910) pp 145ff; XL (1911), pp 184ff., 241ff

ROSE K. AMITA —*The Dravidian Element in Pali* *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XLVI (1917), pp 33ff

Page 303 — Add after line 11 :—

AMADUZZI, GIOVANNI CRISTOFANO —*Alphabetum Grandonico malabaricum sive Samscrudonicum* (Compiled from materials supplied by Clemens Peanus) Rome, 1772

Page 343 —In title, read **‘BURGANDĪ’**

Page 434, line 5.—For *Dhalvāl*’, read *‘Dhaṇvāl’*

Page 459.— Add at end of the List of Authorities on Kui the following :—

FRIEND-PEREIRA, J. E.—*A Grammar of the Kūṛ Language* Calcutta, 1909

The following should also be added :—

A dialect of Kui, called Kuvi, is spoken by some three hundred thousand people in the Vizagapatam Agency and District of the Madras Presidency. It has been described by the Rev. F. V. P. Schultze in the following works :—

SCHULTZE, Rev. F. V. P.—*A Grammar of the Kuvi Language, with Copious Examples*. Madras, 1911.

” ” ” *Vocabulary of the Kuvi-Koṇḍ Language with short Sentences on General Subjects for Conversational Purpose* Madras, 1913

Page 478.—Add the following to the List of Authorities on Gōṇḍī :—

TEFNOH, C. G. CHLNTVIX.—*Grammar of Gondi as spoken in the Betul District, Central Provinces, India, with Vocabulary, Folk-Tales, Stories and Songs of the Gonds*. Vol. I.—*Grammar* Madras, 1919. Vol. II.—*Vocabulary Folk-Tales, etc* Madras, 1921.

Page 483, line 14 from below.—For *‘Gnd’*, read *‘Gōṇḍī’*.

Page 580, line 14.—For ‘Vol. १११,’ read ‘Vol. XXVII.’ *Line 15.*—For ‘pp. 40 and ff.’ read ‘pp. 229, 401ff.’

Page 621.—Add at end of the List of Authorities on Brāhūī, the following :—

BRAF, DENYS DE S[AUMARIZ, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.].—*The Brahui Language. Part I. Introduction and Grammar.* Calcutta, 1908

Page 653, No. 40, Brāhūī column.—For ‘ṭum’, read ‘katum’.

Page 656, No. 60, Gōṇḍī column.—For ‘Bhigvān,’ read ‘Pēn.’

Page 658, No. 95, Kaikāḍī column.—Read ‘an’.

Page 659, No. 92, Malayāḷum column.—Read ‘ār.’

Page 660, No. 95, Gōṇḍī column.—Read ‘āni’.

Page 666, Kaikāḍī column, Nos. 146 and 147, for ‘nāi’. read ‘nūy’; *Nos. 148 and 149, for ‘nāyāṅ’,* read ‘nāyāṅ’.

Page 666, Nos. 154 and 155, Tamil column.—Read ‘mān.’

Page 670, Korvī column, Nos. 164, 181 and 187; and Page 674, Nos. 197, 207 and 213; for ‘ava’ read ‘āva’ (type broken only in some copies); *No. 186, read ‘aḍasā’.*

Page 674, No. 207, English column For ‘He goest’ read ‘He goes’, *No. 210, Kaikāḍī column, for ‘hōgākang’,* read ‘hōgākāṅg’. *No. 211, correct the number.*

VOLUME V—PART I.

Page 4, line 5 from bottom of text, in marginal note.—For 'and' read 'an'.

Page 15, line 7 from bottom of text —For 'Lakshmi,' read 'Lakshmi'.

Page 16 —Substitute the following for the table on this page:—

BENGAL		ASSAM	
Name of Dialect	Number of Speakers	Name of Dialect.	Number of Speakers
Central or Standard	8,443,996		
Western (including Kharia, Thil, Mal Paharia, and Saraki sub-dialects)	3,967,641		
South Western	246,502		
Northern (including the Kōch and Siripuria sub dialects)	6,108,555	Rajbangsi	292,800
Rajbangsi (including Bahē sub dialect)	3,216,371	Eastern	2,261,221
Eastern (including Hajong and East Central sub dialects)	14,649,430	TOTAL for Assam	2,554,021
South Eastern (including Chakmā)	2,190,632		
TOTAL for Bengal	38,929,125		
Add—Assam Total	2,554,021		
Add—South Eastern Bengali, spoken in Akyab (Burma) ¹	114,152		
GRAND TOTAL for Bengali spoken in the Bengali speaking area	41,597,298		

¹These figures are not based on special local returns

Page 22.—Substitute the following for the last five lines on this page:—We thus arrive at the following result:—

Total number of people speaking Bengali at home	41,597,298
“ “ “ “ “ elsewhere in the Lower Provinces	60,688
“ “ “ “ “ elsewhere in India	275,348
Grand Total of people who speak Bengali in India	41,933,284

Page 23, line 11.—Father Hosten, in his paper in 'Bengal Past and Present' (Vol. IX), mentioned below under 'Authorities,' describes an account of the Bengali Alphabet older than that of Chamberlayne. He says:—

'It was published with a Burmese alphabet in 1692 in a work containing observations by the Jesuit Fathers Jean de Fontenay, Guy Tachard, Etienne Noël and Claude Bèze. The title of the book is *Observations Physiques et Mathématiques pour servir à l'histoire naturelle, et à la perfection de l'Astronomie et de la Géographie; Envoyées des*

Indes et de la Chine à l'Académie Royale des Sciences à Paris, par les Pères Jésuites. Avec les reflexions de Mrs. de l'Académie, et les Notes du P. Gouye, de la Compagnie de Jésus. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, M. DC. XCII; 4°, pp. 113, 2 maps, and 1 plate containing the characters of the people of Bengala and Baramas [Burma]'. To this Father Hosten adds the following note:—'Cf. Sommervogel, *Bibl. de la C. de Jésus*, III, Col. 1611, No. 2.—I take the remark about the alphabets from a description in a bookseller's catalogue. The authors of the book were members of a scientific mission sent by Louis XIV to Siam. Cf. *Missions Belges*, Nov. 1913, pp. 405-406.'

Page 23, line 6 from below of text.—Kehr's *Aurank Szeb* is in the British Museum Library (Press-mark, 602. h. 19). I am indebted to Dr. Barnett for the following information concerning it:—Its title is as follows:—

“MONARCHAE MOGOLO-INDICI, vel MOGOLIS MAGNI AURENK SZEB NUMISMA INDO-PERSICUM argenteum quinquelibrale rarissimum in solennem renovationem et confirmationem clientelarum urbis ac sedis imperatoriae DELHI, nunc dictae DSCIHANABAD, signatum . . . latine recensitum, explicatum, examinatum, et contra dubia quorundam, imprimis contra Moslemanum illum celeberrimum, illustrem atque doctissimum, SCHEICH MOHAMMED EFENDI, Reipubl. Africo-Tripolitanae Cancellarium, et ad Aulam Caesaream Viennensem nuper Legatum, perspicue, solide ac modeste vindicatum, et variis notis . . . illustratum a M. Georgio Jacobo Kehr, Silusia-Franco Orientali. In Appendice, Indo-Maurorum characteres Arithmetici, alphabetum Bengalicum, & syllabarii Mongalo-Kalmuckici pars exhibetur. Lipsiae, impressit Heinrich Christoph Takke, 1735.” The appendix to which this refers is a plate containing the arithmetical symbols used by the Moslems (not the usual numbers, but the alphabetical symbols), part of a Mongol alphabet and syllabary, and a Bengali alphabet with a “specimen lectionis Bengaliae” consisting of the words “Sergeant Wolfgang Meyer” written in Bengali script. The alphabet is very fairly written. It transliterates the sounds thus: Koo Gkoo Goo Gho Ona; Sjo [Scho] Sjoo [Schoo] Joo Sjo [Schoo] Eio; Too Tho Doo Dho Anno; To Tho Do Dho Noe (Nu); Po Pho Boo Bho Moe (Mu); Joo Roo Loo Bo Soo Soo Soo Loo [sic.] Khico. He also gives a woodcut of Bengali numerals on p. 43, and some specimens of Javanese on pp. 46 and 47. The book contains 6 and 51 pages quarto, with 2 plates.’

Page 24.—AUTHORITIES. No attempt is here made to bring this List of Authorities up to date. A few of the more important works which have appeared since 1903 are however given below. Under Head B. ‘General’, add the following:—

HOSTEN, FATHER H., S. J.—*The three first Type-printed Bengali Books.* In *Bengal, Past and Present*, Vol. IX, Part I, pp. 40ff. [No date on my copy.]

GYĀNĀNDRA MOHAN DAS.—*Bāṅgālā Dhāshār Abhidhān.* A Bengali Dictionary in the Bengali language. Calcutta, N. D. (Preface dated 1916).

SUNITI KUMĀR CHATTERJĪ, D. LIT.—*Bengali Phonetics*, in *The Modern Review* for January 1917, pp. 70ff. Calcutta.

“ “ “ “ *Ārabī ō Phārsī Nāmēr Bāṅgālā Lipyantar*, from the Journal of the Baṅgiya Sāhitya Parishad, Vol. IV, 1324. B. S. (=1918 A. D.).

“ “ “ “ *Bengali Phonetics*, from the Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 1ff. London, 1921.

BIJAYCHANDRA MAZUMDĀR.—*The History of the Bengali Language.* Calcutta, 1920.

Page 25.—Under Head C. ‘Grammars and Reading-Books,’ add :—

ANDERSON, J D, LITD D.—*A Manual of the Bengali Language*. Cambridge 1920.

Page 26, line 6 from below.—For ‘*Vīsa*,’ read ‘*Vīśa*’.

Page 27.—Under Head E. ‘Literature etc’ add the following :—

DINKISH CHANDPA SEN RAI SAHIB, B A —*Bāṅg-Bhāṣiā o Sāhitya*. Second Edition, Calcutta, N. D. Preface dated 1901

„ *History of the Bengali Language and Literature*. Calcutta 1911

„ *Vaṅga Sāhitya Parichaya or Selections from the Bengali Literature from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century with Illustrations*. Two parts Calcutta, 1914.

„ *Bengali Prose Style, 1800-1857* Calcutta, 1921

HARA PRASĀD SHĀSTRĪ, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, C I.E.—*Bauddha-Gānā o Dōhā* (A collection of ancient poems, many in old Bengali) In *Calcutta Bangya Sāhitya Parishad Granthāvalī*, No. 55 Calcutta, 1923, B. S. (=1916, A. D.).

CHANDI DĀSA.—*Śrī-Kṛṣṇa-kīrtana* Edited with notes and an Index Verborum by Basanta-rañjan Rāy Calcutta, *Bangya Sāhitya Parishad Granthāvalī*, No 58. 1923 B. S. (=1916. A D)

BANERJĪ, R. D., M.A.—*The origin of the Bengali Script*. Calcutta, 191.

SUSHIL KUMAR DE, M.A.—*History of Bengali Literature in the Nineteenth Century 1800-1825* Calcutta, 1919.

PARGITER, F. E —*Vocabulary of Peculiar Vernacular Bengali words*. *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society*, Bengal, Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 321ff. Calcutta, 1923

Page 42.—Second paragraph of the Note at the head of the specimen. I find that my statement that, in the phonetic transcription, the sound of *sh* in *shell* is represented by *sh* has been widely misunderstood. Many readers have assumed that by this statement I implied that, in the phonetic transcription *sh* represented the sound of the Bengali ষ, which, in transliteration, is represented by *sh*. Nothing was further from my intention. The phonetic transcription is entirely independent of any system of transliteration, and aims at representing English sounds by English letters. In the phonetic transcription, *sh* represents the English sound of the English letters in the English word *shell*, and nothing more. The sound represented by it corresponds most nearly to that of the Bengali ষ, which, in transliteration, is represented by *ś*. It has nothing whatever to do with the sound of the Bengali cerebral ষ. The same remarks apply to the spelling in other phonetic transcriptions (pp. 168, 175, 178, 207, 235, 251, 254, 262, 267, 273, 276, 296, 303, 307, 310, 314, 318), and, especially, to that in the column for Bengali Colloquial (Phonetic Transcription) on pp. 352ff.

Page 70, line 3.—For ‘12,801’, read ‘27,908’. Make the same alteration in the last line of the Table on the same page, and alter the Total ‘3,952,534’ to ‘3,967,641’.

Page 99, line 14.—For ‘12,801’, read ‘27,908’.

Page 163.—The title should be ‘RĀJBANGŚĪ’, not ‘RĀJBANGSĪ’.

Page 168.—Regarding the pronunciation of *sh* in the phonetic transcription of this specimen, see the remarks made on the subject in dealing with page 42.

Page 168, line 7 from below.—For ‘him said’, read ‘he said.’

Page 169, last line.—For ‘his anger’, read ‘he angry’.

Page 175.—The same remarks apply as those on Page 168 above.

Page 224.—Paragraphs on pronunciation. A friend who has served in Sylhet informs me that, in the Eastern Sylhet dialect, *ō* is commonly pronounced as *ā*. Thus, *ghōrā*, a horse, is pronounced *ghārā*, and *chōr*, a thief, is pronounced *sūr*.

Page 321, line 9 from below—For *ta*, read *tā*.

Pages 352ff.—Regarding the column for Bengali Colloquial (Phonetic Transcription), see the remarks made with reference to page 42.

Page 353, South-Western Bengali column, No. 18, read ‘āmānne-kai’. No. 19, read ‘mōimōi-kāi’.

Page 355, South-Eastern Bengali column, No. 8, read *ashtwā*. Nos. 14—19, a diacritical mark (◌̣) has in each case broken off from a capital A. Read respectively, ‘āi ār, āi, āiā, āru, ālar’. Insert a comma after ‘ār’ in No. 16.

Page 356, No. 29, Bengali Standard column.—For ‘uhāia’, read ‘uhāiā’. No. 30, Bengali Colloquial column, for ‘ōdor’, read ‘ōder’.

Page 362, Siripurā column, No. 68, for ‘ghōra’, read ‘ghōrā’; No. 70, read ‘kuttā’.

Page 363, No. 64, first column.—For ‘tērā’, read ‘tāia’.

Page 367, No. 83, first column.—For ‘māra’, read ‘mara’.

Page 371, No. 104, first column—Omit the comma.

Page 372, No. 128, second column.—For ‘bhala’, read ‘bhāla’.

Page 376, No. 165, third column.—For ‘amrā’, read ‘āmā’.

Page 377, No. 161, second column.—For ‘t-annē’, read ‘tānne’.

Page 379, Chākmā column, Nos. 157 and 160.—Read ‘tūi’; No 158.—Read *egē*.

Page 379, Nos. 162, 172, 173 and 174, South-Eastern Bengali column.—Here again diacritical marks have broken off from over A.—Read, throughout, ‘āi’.

Page 380, Nos. 180 and 183, second column.—For ‘manish’, ‘mārish’, read, in each case, ‘māiis’.

Page 380, No. 182, third column.—For ‘amrā’, read ‘āmā’.

Page 380, Nos. 196—199, second column.—Read ‘māribē, māribē, māriba, māribē’ respectively.

Page 381, No. 190, second column.—For ‘mārohchila’, read ‘mārohchhila’.

Page 381, No. 198, second column.—For ‘monnē’, read ‘monne’.

Page 382, No. 182, second column.—Read ‘āmā’.

Page 382, No. 184, first column.—Read ‘ 𑀓𑀸𑀓 ’ ; second column. read ‘ pitē ’.

Page 382, No. 185, second column —Read ‘ pitsilām ’

Page 382, No. 188, first column.—Read ‘ hāmārā ’, second column, read ‘ pitsilām ’.

Page 382, No. 189, first column.—Read ‘ tumārā mārle ’ ; No. 190, read ‘ mārle ’.

Page 382, No. 200, first column.—Read ‘ ōrā ’

Page 383, No. 179, fourth column.—Read ‘ mui ’.

Page 383, No. 180, fourth column.—Read ‘ tti ’

Page 383, No. 181, third column —For ‘ māie ’, read märe ’

Page 383, No. 185, fourth column.—Read ‘ mui ’

Page 383, Nos. 194 and 195, third column.—In both cases read ‘ āi.’

Page 383, No. 200, fourth column.—Read ‘ tārā ’

Page 384, No. 206, second column.—Read ‘ tui ’

Page 384, No. 213, second column.—Read ‘ sē ’ (twice).

Page 386, Nos. 208 and 214, first column.—Read ‘ hāmārā ’.

Page 386, Nos. 209 and 215, first column.—Read ‘ tumārā ’

Page 387, Nos. 206 and 212, fourth column.—Read ‘ tui ’.

Page 387, No. 209, fourth column.—Read ‘ jā ’

Page 387, No. 211, third column.—Read ‘ āi ’

Page 387, No. 213, third column.—Read ‘ gēl or gēl’

Page 387, No. 214, third column.—Read ‘ ārā ’.

Page 387, No. 216, fourth column.—Read ‘ tārā ’.

Page 394, line 10.—For ‘ present’, read ‘ nineteenth’. The reference is to the nineteenth century.

Page 403.—In the third line of the section devoted to the second conjugation, for ‘ bloā’ read ‘ bolā’.

Page 439, No. 54, second column.—Read ‘ lānā ’.

Page 440, No. 104, second column.—Read ‘ bāpekar ’

Page 441, No. 131, second column.—Read ‘ sowāli ’.

VOLUME V—PART II.

Page 18, line 11.—I find that Father Antonio's translation was not into Chhikā-chhikī Bōlī, but was into ordinary Western Hindī. For further particulars, see the Addenda Minora to page 96.

Page 19, Heading IV.—GENERAL LITERATURE. *Add* the following works dealing with Vidyāpati :—

NAGENDRA NATH GUPTA — *Vidyāpati Thākura* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. lxxiii, 1904 Part I Extra Number, pp. 20ff.

— *Vidyāpati Thākura Padāvalī* — No. 24 of the series entitled the *Baṅgīya-āharja-purāṇa* had *Graṇthāvalī* Calcutta B. S. 1316 (=1909 A. D.). This is a very complete edition of Vidyāpati's songs, in the Bengali character, and with a full Introduction in the Bengali language. An edition in the Nāgari character was published at Allahabad by the Indian Press in 1910.

GRIFFITHSON, G. A. — *Vidyāpati Thākura* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, New Series, Vol. I, p. 225. Remarks on Nagendra Nath Gupta's article in Vol. lxxiii, mentioned above.

Page 19, line 20 from below.—For 'Vol. xxviii' read 'Vol. lxxviii'.

Page 19, line 2 from below.—For 'verse' read 'vaise'.

Page 25, line 11 from below.—For 'this cart,' read 'his cart'.

Page 26, Pronouns.—The honorific oblique singular of *ī*, this, is *hin*, and of *ō*, that, is *hun*.

Page 41, line 15.—Since this was written, I have ascertained that the language of the western part of Mirzapur, including the Sadī Tahsil, and a part of Chunar Tahsil, is not Bhojpurī, but is the Awadhī dialect of Eastern Hindī. See Addenda Minora to Vol. VI, p. 1. The number of speakers of Awadhī in this tract is roughly estimated at about 350,000, and this amount should be deducted from the number of speakers of Bhojpurī in this volume.

Page 44.—In the table on this page, as explained in the Addenda to p. 41, alter the figures for Western Dialect from 3,939,500 to 3,589,500, and alter the Total from 16,776,937 to 16,126,937.

Page 47.—The following example of the use of the word 'Bhojpurī' may be added to those of 'Poorbeea' on this page :—

1789. Two days after, as a regiment of Sepoys on its way to Chunar-ghur, was marching through the City at daybreak, I went out, and was standing to see it pass by, the Regiment halted; and a few men from the centre ran into a dark lane, and laid hold of a hen and some roots. the people screamed. "Do not make so much noise," said one of the men in his Bhojpooria Idiom; "we go to-day with the Frenghees, but we are all servants (tenants) to Cheyt-Sing, and may come back to-morrow with him; and then the question will be not about your roots, but about your wives and daughters." *Raymond*, Translation of the *Seir Mutaqherin*, 2nd Ed., Translator's Preface, p. 8.

Page 96, line 8.—Up to the time of writing this passage, I had failed in identifying the Father Antonio here referred to. Since then, Father H. Hosten, S. J. has very kindly communicated to me the following particulars :—He was Father Antonio Pezzoni, a Capuchin, who came to India in 1806. His translation was not into the Chhikā-chhikī dialect of Maithilī, but into ordinary Western Hindī, written in the Nāgarī character. It consisted of the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Gospels, the Acts and the Epistles. He also wrote many works of Catholic devotion, and was engaged on a Latin-Hindōstānī dictionary when he died at Lugano in 1811. According to Dr. Long in the *Calcutta Review*¹, the Rev. Dr. John, who wrote in 1809, mentioned the translations of the Gospels and the Acts, so that they must have been made within three years of Father Antonio's landing in India. He lived for many years in Bettiah, in the north of the Champaran District of Bihar, and there does not appear to be any record of his having made any lengthy stay in Bhagalpur. A copy of his Gospels and Acts (made in 1837) is still in Bettiah. Another copy is to be found in the Convent of the Native Nuns of Agra, and is dated 1811. Father Felix O. C., in a letter to 'The Examiner' (Bombay) published in the issue of December 13, 1913 (p. 195), states that he found a copy of the whole work in the Jesus and Mary Convent at Lahore, and that he had presented it to the Provincial of the Capuchins of the Swiss Province, Lucerne, where, at the time of his writing, it was kept. He had, moreover, in his own possession a copy of the manuscript of the New Testament only. Father Felix, in this letter, gives as a sample Father Antonio's version of the Magnificat. For further information, *see* also a letter from Father H. Hosten S. J. on pp. 435ff. of the 'Examiner' of November 1, 1913.

¹ Vol. V, p. 272, 1846. Not p. 722, as misprinted in the Text.]

Page 238.—The following book gives specimens of the Sarwariā dialect :—

MANAN DWIVEDI GAJIPURI, PANDIT — *Sarwariā* (A collection of folk tales and folk songs in Sarwariā dialect of Gorakhpur District). Printed at the Jārj (George) Printing Works, Benares, 1913.

Page 326, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Maithilī column.—Older forms, now not used are *mē̃*, I, and *mōr*, of me, mine.

Page 328, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Bhojpurī column.—Older forms, not now in use, are *mē̃*, I, and *mōr*, of me, mine.

Page 330, No. 35, Magahī column.—Read 'ākh'.

Page 332, No. 35, Bhojpurī column.—Read 'ākh'.

Page 333, No. 51, Nagpurīā column.—Read 'ād^ami'.

Page 334, No. 75, Maithilī column.—Read 'ū̃'.

Page 338, No. 86, Magahī column.—Read 'uppar'.

Page 338, No. 94, Magahī column.—For 'kāhe', read 'kāhē'.

Page 341, No. 82, Nagpurīā column.—For 'thārh', read 'thārh'.

Page 342, No. 11b, Magahī column.—For ‘bētin’ read ‘bētīn’.

Page 344, No. 131, Bhojpurī column.—For ‘lar^hkā’ read ‘larīkī’.

Page 345, No. 129, Nagpurīā column.—For ‘chōīā’ read ‘chhōīā’.

Page 350, No. 161, Maithilī column.—For ‘thī^hih’ read ‘thīkāh’.

Page 350, Nos. 179 and 181, Magahī column.—For ‘pīta’ read ‘pita’.

Page 353, Nagpurīā column, No. 179, read ‘māīṣ-nā’, No. 184, read ‘marai-nī’.

Page 355, No. 216, Maithilī column.—Read ‘lok^hni’.

Page 359, No. 215, Bhojpurī column.—For ‘gai’ read ‘gailā’.

ORİYĀ.

Pages 367ff.—I am indebted for the following corrected information regarding Orīya to the kindness of Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, a gentleman who served as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector for several years in Orissa and in the adjoining District of Midnapore.

Page 367, lines 10ff of text from below.—The number of speakers of Orīyā in Bīnpur Thana of Midnapore is small. On the other hand there are many speakers of the language in Thana Narayangarh of that District. In the map facing p. 106 of Vol. V, Pt. I, the main language of the latter Thana is shown as South-Western Bengali. While this is correct, it must be understood that many speakers of Orīyā are to be found in the same tract.

Page 368, line 2.—I have fixed the point at which the southern limit of Orīyā touches the sea as near Barwa. This is so shown in the map facing page 367. Babu Monmohan Chakravarti is of opinion that it does not extend farther south than the station of Ichchapuram on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Ichchapuram is marked ‘Echapur’ in the map facing page 367, and this would move the southern boundary of Orīyā about fifty miles to the north. My own statements on page 368 were based on reports received from Ganjam, and it is probable that between Barwa and Ichchapuram there is a debatable tract, in which both languages are spoken.

Page 369, line 20.—Regarding the Orīyā spoken in Cuttack Town, Babu Monmohan Chakravarti informs me that it has not been affected by Bengalisms. On the contrary, the speech of the Bengali settlers has been much changed by the surrounding Orīyā. The speech of the lower classes of the town has to some extent been affected by the bastard Urdū of the local Musalmāns, who represent settlers from up-country.

Page 369, line 30.—Babu Monmohan Chakravarti has given me the following additional notes on the Midnapore pronunciation:—‘I think the speech of Contai Thana is in its skeleton Oriyā, but is otherwise so modified by the adjoining Bengali, as to be called a Bengalized dialect of Oriyā. The speech in Narayangarh and in Dantan Thanas closely approaches the dialect of North Balasore. In Thanas Gopiballabhpur and Jhargaon the pronunciation and apparently some of the grammatical terminations and words approach the hill dialect prevalent in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Tributary States.’ Regarding the Oriyā of the south, he says, ‘The Oriyā speech of Berhampore [in Ganjam] and downwards looks also like a separate dialect, differing to some extent from the Standard’.

Page 375 —Add to Authorities, List A.

McPHERSON SIR HUGH K.C.I.E., C.S.I. —*The Oriyā Alphabet. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol X (1924), pp 168ff. Contains a full account of the Alphabet, with specimens of all conjunct consonants.*

Page 378.—Section on pronunciation. Babu Monmohan Chakravarti gives me the following additional information:—In ordinary talk no distinction is made between long and short *i* and *ī*, or between *u* and *ū*.

Page 379, line 17 —The statement about the southern pronunciation of *ṇ* and *ṇ̣* is incorrect. When between vowels in the same word, these letters are everywhere pronounced as *ra* and *rha* not as *ḍa* and *ḍha*, respectively. The omission of a dot under them is purely a matter of writing, and does not indicate any variation of pronunciation. All that can be said about the southern pronunciation of these letters is that the further south we go, the stronger is the cerebralization. So also as regards the letter *ṃ* *la*.

Page 380.—**Pronouns.** In the colloquial language, *āmnāne* is commonly used for *āmbhē-mānē*, and *tumē* for *tumbhē-mānē*.

Page 383.—It should be noted that the specimen from Cuttack on this page is from the pen of Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, and is hence of special value.

Page 398, line 22.—Regarding the pronunciation of the cerebral *ṇ* *ra* in Puri, see the remarks on page 379. So also in regard to what is said about this letter in line 32, lower down. The Puri spelling *pardila* is merely an attempt to represent the sound of *parila* in a new way.

Page 425.—Babu Monmohan Chakravarti informs me that this specimen from Dantan Thana of Midnapore is here and there Sanskritized, and is not in all places colloquial.

Page 441.—In the Addenda Majora will be found a Standard List of Words and Sentences in Oriyā which has been prepared by Babu Monmohan Chakravarti. It is more correct and is in a more colloquial style than that given on pp. 441ff.

VOLUME VI.

Page 1, line 10.—I have here confined the Eastern Hindī of Mirzapur to the South-Sone tract of that District. Subsequent inquiries, for the results of which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr R. Burn, C.S.I., have shown that the Awadhī dialect is also spoken in the western portion of the North-Sone tract between the Sone and the Ganges,—say in the Sadr and the western part of the Chunar Tahsils. The map facing the frontispiece should be altered accordingly. This will also entail an addition of about 350,000 people to the number of speakers of Eastern Hindī, and a corresponding reduction to the number of speakers of the Western Bhojpurī dialect of Bihārī as given on page 14 of Volume V, Part II. See also the Report of the 1901 Census of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, p. 177.

Page 2, line 3.—*Add*,—as explained in the Erratum to p. 1,—350,000 to the number of speakers of Awadhī, and increase the total accordingly.

Page 9, line 9.—As explained in the Erratum to p. 1, Awadhī is spoken not only in South-Gangetic Allahabad, but also in the western Tahsils of Mirzapur.

Page 10.—In the Table, after the figures for North Mirzapur, *add* ‘Central Mirzapur, 350,000.’ These figures are a very rough estimate of the number of speakers of Awadhī in the Sadr and Chunar Tahsils of Mirzapur, as explained in the correction to page 1. The total of this Table should also be correspondingly increased, and in line 9 of the text from below, 16,000,000 should be altered to 16,350,000.

Page 12.—As explained in the Erratum to p. 10, the second Table on this page should run as follows:—

Total number of people speaking Awadhī at home say .	16,350,000
Estimated number of people speaking Awadhī elsewhere in	
Bihar and Bengal	111,258
Estimated number of people speaking Awadhī in Assam .	32,290
	<hr/>
TOTAL	16,493,548
	<hr/>

Page 13 — Authorities. *Add* the following to the list of works dealing with Awadhī Grammar:—

- BABURAM SAKSENA, M.A.—*Lakṣmipurī—A Dialect of Modern Awadhī Journal and Proceedings*, Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), Vol. xviii (1922), pp. 305ff
 „ „ —*Diction of the Noun in the Rāmāyan of Tulsīdās Indian Antiquary*, Vol. lvi (1923), pp. 71ff
 „ „ —*The Verb in the Rāmāyan of Tulsīdās In The Allahabad University Studies*, 1926, pp. 207ff.

Page 14, after line 3.—*Add* the following Authority on Tul’sī Dās:—

- LALA SITA RAM, B.A.—*Selections from Hindi Literature, Book III, Tulsīdās* Compiled by L. S. R., and published by the University of Calcutta, 1923.

A Tercentenary Edition of the works of Tulāsī Dās, in three volumes, including a volume of essays on the poet, was published by the Nāgarī Prachārīnī Sabhā of Benares in 1923.

Page 16.—Head III—**VERBS** A. Auxiliary Verbs, and Verbs Substantive In the first person of the masculine plural of Form II, *for* 'ahi,' *read* 'ahī'.

Page 17.—In the 3rd person singular of the future, *for* 'dekhai', *read* 'dekhīhai'.

Page 26.—Authority.

A second edition of this grammar revised and enlarged by Pandit Lōchan Prasad Kayya-vinōda, has been published in 1921 for the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Page 29.—In the second person plural of the Present Conjunctive, *for* 'dōkhan', *read* 'dēkhau'.

Page 43, lines 8 and 10.—*For* 'we people happy', *read* 'us people-for happiness.'

Page 62.—A revised version of Specimen II of the Awadhī spoken in the Lucknow District will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 86, line 10.—A specimen of the Baiswārī of Rae Bareli, which does differ from that of West Partabgarh, will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 90, line 5.—*Add* the following Authority on the Awadhī of Kheri :—

BABURAM SAKSINA M.A.—*Lakimpurī—A Dialect of Modern Awadhī. Journal and Proceedings, Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), Vol. xviii (1922), pp. 305ff.* Lakimpur is the name of a town in about the centre of the District of Kheri. Mr. Saksena states (p. 308) that the specimen of the dialect of Sitapur given on p. 91 of the Survey is in the dialect of the west of that District. The dialect of the town of Sitapur, which is centrally situated, differs slightly.

Page 116.—As explained in the corrections to pp. 1 and 10, the language of the western half of the Central portion of Mirzapur is Awadhī, not, as here stated, Bhojpurī. Hence, in the table, on this page, correct :—

' Western Bhojpurī	810,000', to :—
' Western Bhojpurī	460,000
Awadhī of West of Central Tract	350,000'

The total for the whole District, of course, remains unaltered.

Page 144, line 6.—*For* 'बच्चातक,' *read* 'बच्चा तक.'

Page 155, line 3.—*For* 'Alhā', *read* 'Ālhā'.

Page 185.—A revised version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son in Chhattīsgarhī will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 195.—A revised version of Specimen II of the Chhattīsgarhī of Bilaspur will be found in the Addenda Majora.

Page 240, line 8.—*For* 'great', *read* 'greater'.

Page 262, No. 35, column 2, read 'ākhīyā'; *columns 3 and 5, read* 'ākhī'; *column 4, read* 'ākhī'.

Page 263, No. 35, columns 1, 2 and 3, read 'ākhī'; *column 4, read* 'āīkh'. On these two pages, opposite No. 35, the ² has broken off in printing in some copies.

Page 263, No. 47, Chhattīsgarhī column, for 'dādā', *read* 'dadā'.

Page 264, No. 75.—Here again ² has broken off in some copies. *Read* 'āī' throughout. *No. 70, Awadhī (Gonda) column, for* 'kukur', *read* 'kūkur'.

Page 265, No. 75, similarly in columns 2 and 3, read 'āī', if the type has broken.

Page 266, No. 82, Awadhī (Gonda) column for 'tharh', *read* 'thārh'.

VOLUME VII.

Page 18.—AUTHORITIES B.—General. Add at end, after “KONOW, STEN.”.—

TURNER R. L.—*The Indic-Greek Accent in Marāṭhī* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1916, pp 20ff.

BLOCH, JULFS—*La Formation de la Langue Marāṭhī*. PARIS, 1919. A part of this was printed in 1914, and copies were privately circulated at that time.

Line 16 of the same page.—The Articles in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* on the Phonology of the Vernaculars of Northern India have been republished as a part of the complete series of the Author's (now Sir R. G. Bhandarkar) *Wilson Philological Lectures*. The Full Title is —

Wilson Philological Lectures on Sanskrit and Derived Languages delivered in 1877 by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K C I E., LL D, Ph. D, Member of the French Institute, etc, etc Carried through the Press by Shrihar R Bhandarkar, M A Professor of Sanskrit, Liphinstone College Bombay, 1914.

Page 30.—Under the heading ‘NOUNS’ for ‘gharyā’, given as the plural oblique of *ghar*, substitute ‘gharā’, and under the heading ‘Demonstratives and Relatives’ In the Nom. Sing. Neuter of ‘This’, substitute *hē* for *hē*.

Page 31, line 9 from foot.—For *kāiē*, read *kāiē*

Page 66, line 6.—For ‘av^arā’, read ‘av^arā’.

Page 130, line 11.—For ‘Vad^aval’, read ‘Vād^aval’.

Page 166.—Authorities on Kōnkanī. On early Jesuit works in this language, reference may be made to an article on *Earliest Jesuit Printing in India*. From the *Spanish of the Rev. Cecilio Gomez Rodeles, S. J. Translated by the Rev L Cardon, S. J. and edited by the Rev H. Hosten, S. J.* in the *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. IX, 1913. With this should be considered supplementary remarks by the Rev. H. Hosten, S. J. on *The Earliest Printing in India*, in *The Catholic Herald of India* (Calcutta) for January 19, 1916. According to an article in the *Prager Presse* (Prague) for July 21, 1923, quoting from an article by Dr V Lesný in the *Calcutta Modern Review* for June of the same year,—Father Josef Příkryl, S. J. (born in Prague in 1718)—wrote a grammar of the Dialect of Goa under the title of *Principia linguae Brahmanicae*. The date of its publication is not known to me.

It may be added, that the original manuscript in the Nāgarī character of Thomas Stevens's ‘Purān’, or paraphrase of the new Testament, is now in the library of the London School of Oriental Studies (*Bulletin*, Vol. II, p. 167).

Page 166.—Add the following at the end of the list of Authorities :—

DANTAS, DUARTE FRANCIS,—*Elementary Concan Grammar, with an Introduction by Jerome A. Saldanha Savantvadi*. 1910.

Page 194.—A list of words in the Kuḍālī dialect will be found in the *Addenda Majora*.

Page 393, *Marāṭhī* (Poona), column No. 6, for ‘sāhā’, read ‘sahā’; No. 10, for ‘jāhā’, read ‘dahā’.

VOLUME VIII—PART I.

Page 2, line 26.—For ‘5th or 4th Century A. D.’, read ‘5th or 4th century B. C.’

Page 3—Correct the Greek words on this page as follows :—

Line 19—Πευκολαῶτις.

Line 20.—Συνδρόφαγος, Σανδρόκοττος

Footnote 2, line 3.—Ἀμιτροχάτης.

Line 4—Κασπάπυρος.

Line 5—Κωφήν.

Line 6—Σίνθος

Line 7.—Σοφονγασήνος

Line 8.—μσρτιχόρα.

Page 7 Last paragraph.—In this passage, I have followed Dr. Trumpp in describing these peculiar Sindhī sonants as doubled letters. Since I wrote the passage, they have been analysed in the phonetic department of the London School of Oriental Studies, and the result has been published by Dr. Grahame Bailey on page 835 of Volume II of the *Bulletin* of that institution. It appears that, whatever Prakrit sounds they are derived from, in Sindhī they are not doubled letters at all. They are what Dr. Bailey calls ‘implosives’, *i. e.*, they are uttered, not with an expiration, as ordinary consonants or ‘plosives’, but with an intake of breath. In pronouncing these sounds, the breath is drawn into the mouth, but is not allowed to reach the lungs, the air not being permitted to go beyond the larynx. They have been further discussed by Professor R. L. Turner in Vol III of the *Bulletin*, pp. 301 ff, where their origin and use are very fully dealt with. Professor Turner calls them ‘recursives’, which seems to be the best name.

Page 11, line 12.—For ‘Bhāṭiā’, read ‘Bhāṭiā’.

Page 14, add at end of list of authorities :—

TURNER, R. L.—*The Sindhī Recursives or Voiced Stops preceded by Glottal Closure. Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. III (1924), pp 301ff.*

„ *Cerebralization in Sindhī, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1924, pp. 555ff*

Page 53, line 9.—For ‘khapō’, read ‘khato’.

Page 184, line 2.—For ‘Bhāṭiā, read ‘Bhāṭiā’.

Page 212, lines 1 and 2.—For ‘Bhāṭiā’, read ‘Bhāṭiā’.

Page 212, line 3.—Read ‘Bhāṭiās.’

Page 220, No. 94, Standard Sindhī column.—Read ‘chhā-kān’.

Page 225, No. 135, Lārī column —Read ' ũcho '.

Page 225, No. 154, Kachchhī column —Read ' ũni '.

Page 227, No. 166, Kachchhī column —For ' aī ', read ' ũ '.

Page 229, No. 206, Lārī column —Read ' wāñi '.

Page 231, No. 216, Lārī column —Read ' ũ viā '.

Page 297, line 14.—The increase in the population of the Bār. or western Gujranwala, is as stated here, due to colonization of the land reclaimed by the Chenab Canal. Most of the immigrants have come from the eastern Panjab and speak Pañjābī, not Lahnda

Page 413, No. 24, Hindkī column.—For ' tuhadda ', read ' tuhāddā '.

Page 415, Nos. 26 and 29, Thalī column.—For ' o ', read ' ō '.

Page 415, No. 89, Mūltānī column.—For ' mōkle ', read ' mōkālē '.

Page 419, No. 87, Hindkī column.—For ' nēie ', read ' nēio '.

Page 420, No. 130, Mūltānī column —For ' changiā ', read ' changiā '.

Page 422, No. 159, Lahndā column.—For ' assi ', read ' asī '.

Page 423, No. 147, Hindkī column.—Read ' kuttī '.

Page 423. Thalī column, No. 141, read ' ghōriā ', No. 149, read ' kuttīā ', No. 160, for ' ē hō ', read ' ēhō '.

Page 424, Lahndā column, No. 161, for ' hīn ', read ' hin ', No. 165, omit the comma between ' assī ' and ' āhssē '.

Page 425, No. 187, Hindkī column.—For ' u ', read ' ũ '.

Page 425, No. 183, Thalī column.—Read ' tussā '.

Page 426, No. 207, Lahndā column.—For ' ah ', read ' oh '.

Page 427. No. 196, Thalī column.—For ' tū ', read ' tū '.

Page 506, line 21 from below, add the following :—

The form of Chibhālī spoken in Kagan is known as Kāghānī. It is described by Dr. Grahame Bailey in pp. 87ff. of his *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society's Monographs, Vol. xvii, London, 1920). In pp. 110ff. of the same work, there is also a short account of Bahramgala, spoken in a village of that name south of the Pīr Panjāl Pass. It closely resembles Dhūndī, see pp. 495ff. *ante*.

Page 523, No. 16, Chibhālī column.—For ' mhāra ', read ' mharā '.

Page 526, No. 76, Salt Range column.—For ' pakkhi ', read ' pakkhi '.

Page 527, No. 76, Pōṭhwārī column—Read 'pīkhērā'.

Page 527, No. 63, Dhūndī-Kaīṣlī column.—Read 'chann'.

Page 527, No. 57, Pūnchhī column.—Read 'ghulām'.

Page 529, No. 106, Chūbhālī column.—For 'āṇi', read 'aṇi'.

Page 531, Pōṭhwārī column, No. 128, for 'zanāni', read 'janāni' No. 130, for 'zanāniā', read 'janāniā'.

Page 534, No. 162, Salt Range column.—For 'hāus', read 'hāus'.

Page 537, No. 208, Pōṭhwārī column.—Omit the comma between 'asī' and 'gachhnē-ā'.

Page 537, No. 209, Pūnchhī column. —For 'nea', read 'nēā'.

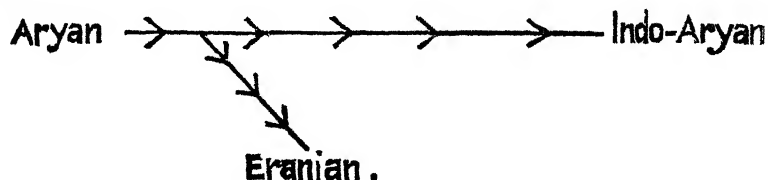
Page 578, No. 75, Hindkō of Peshāwar column.—Read 'ūth'.

Page 582, No. 180, Dhannī column —Read 'maṣnā', Tināulī column. read 'marnā-ā'.

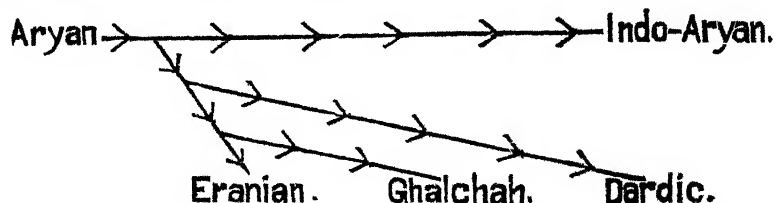
VOLUME VIII—PART II.

Page 2, line 22.—Since this was written, through the kindness of Sir Aurel Stein, I have become possessed of a specimen of Tirālī, and an account of that language will be found in pp. 265ff of the Addenda Majora.

Pages 7 and 8.—As explained on p. 100 of the General Introduction, I now follow Professor Giles in considering that the Aryans first entered Persia, whence they sent offshoots into India, and into the Hindūkush. The speech of those who went into India became the parent of the Indo-Aryan languages, and owing to its isolated position was more conservative, its rate of development being slower than that of the parent language left behind in Persia. The oldest example of it that we possess,—the Vedic Sanskrit,—is much more archaic in its character, and much more nearly resembles the parent Aryan language spoken in Eran before the migration, than the surviving specimens of Eranian. If, therefore we take Vedic Sanskrit as most nearly representing the original Aryan language the graphic representation on page 7 would have to be altered as follows :—



The Dardic languages, in this case, would be the descendants of the speech of other waves of emigrants, who broke off from the Eranian stock some time after the Indo-Aryan emigration, and who wandered off in the direction of the Hindūkush, whence they descended into the Dard country. Later waves of this last emigration, when the characteristics of the Eranian languages had nearly fully developed, settled in the Hindūkush itself, and their speech ultimately became the Eranian Ghalchah languages, while, in the case of the ancestors of the Dards, these characteristics had only partially developed, so that we find the Dardic languages at the present day retaining much of the characteristics of the original Aryan language, as we know them from Vedic Sanskrit, but also marked by certain of the earlier changes which marked the development of the Eranian forms of speech. This would be represented graphically by the following diagram, which would supersede that given on page 8 :—



Whichever way we look at the matter, the result is the same in both cases. The Dardic languages are partly Eranian and partly Indo-Aryan.

Page 9.—Add to the List of Authorities :—

BLACK, GEORGE F., Ph. D.—*Romani and Dard.* *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. xx, Number 5, pp. 451ff 1916. This gives a comparative vocabulary of Romani and Dardic.

Page 12, No. 52, Bashgalī column.—For 'jugū' read 'jugū'.

Page 16, No. 92, Bashgalī column.—For 'kachi', read 'kāchī'.

*Page 31, line 1.—*Dr. Morgenstierne informs me that the language described by Triumpp is a dialect of Ashkund. See *Addenda Minora* to p. 65.

Page 36, line 1.—For 'kachi', read 'kāchī'.

*Page 65, line 4.—*Since this was written, Dr. Morgenstierne, during a visit to Kabul, has succeeded in obtaining specimens of Ashkund. He tells me that, while in some respects resembling Bashgalī, it is on the whole most nearly related to Wai-alā. A Specimen and List of Words will be found on pp. 248ff. of the *Addenda Majora*.

*Page 69, line 5.—*To the list of languages of the Kalāshā-Pashai sub-group, should now be added a fourth,—Tirāhī. Regarding which particulars are given in pp. 265ff. of the *Addenda Majora*.

Page 110 (following the Pashai Specimens). On page 2, line 22, I stated that no specimens could be obtained of the Tirāhī language. All that had hitherto been known about it had been contained in a short list of words published by Leech in the year 1838¹. This was sufficient to show that it belonged to the Kalāshā-Pashai Sub-Group. Further information has since been obtained, and this is given in pp. 265ff. of the *Addenda Majora*. See also Sir Aurel Stein and the present writer in *J. R. A. S.* 1925. pp. 399ff. and 105ff.

Page 116, No. 52, Bashgalī column.—For 'jugur', read 'jugūr'.

Page 118, No. 92, Bashgalī column.—For 'kachi', read 'kāchī'.

Page 120, Nos. 128, 130, Bashgalī column.—Read 'jugūr'.

Page 123, No. 157, Gawar-bati column.—For 'thanas', read 'thanas'.

Page 124, No. 165, Wai-alā column.—For 'yemā', read 'yema'.

Page 126, No. 208 Wasī-veri column.—For 'pazemsho', read 'pezemsho'.

Page 127, Pashai (Eastern dialect) column, No. 212, read 'gikyī', No. 213, read 'gikyī'.

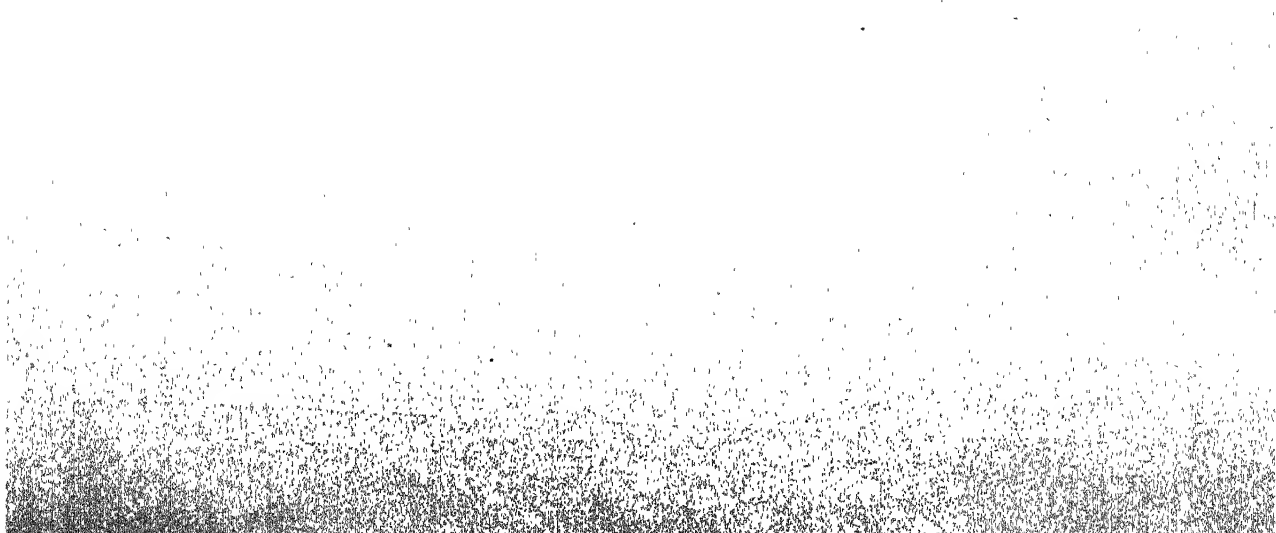
Page 147, No. 197, Khō-wār column.—For 'doi', read 'dōi'.

*Page 150.—*Since this account of Shinā was written, the language has been thoroughly investigated on the spot by Colonel D. L. R. Lorimer, C.I.E. Owing to his kindness, I am able to make the following additions to the general remarks on page 150.

Line 8—Add 'The Gilgit dialect has also, of late years, become much contaminated by one form or another of Hindōstānī owing to the presence and activities of the Imperial Service Troops (Gurkhās, Dōgrās, and Panjābī Muhammadans) and of Government officials.'

*Last line of text.—*The North-Western dialect is spoken in Punial (properly 'Pūyā'), the district adjoining Gilgit on the West and North-West. This dialect shows divergencies both of pronunciation and of vocabulary from that of Gilgit, and still awaits study.

¹ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. vii (1838), pp. 782ff



Footnote ¹, *line* 2.—Colonel Lorimer informs me that the correct name of the language is 'Şhīṇā', with the cerebral letter *ṣh* for its initial. In other respects his information is the same as that given to me by Dr. Grahame Bailey.

Footnote ².—Colonel Lorimer informs me that the only local form of the name 'Gilgit' is 'Gilit', which is reduced to 'Gilt-' in the oblique cases, as in *Giltēi*, of Gilgit, but *Gilitēi*, a man of Gilgit.

Page 151.—The account of Gilgitī given in pp. 328ff. of the Addenda Majora should be substituted for that on pp. 151ff. It is based on materials and criticisms most kindly given to me by Colonel Lorimer.

Page 151.—Add the following to the List of Authorities:—

LORIMER, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D.L.R., C.I.E.,—*Notes on the Phonetics of the Gilgit Dialect of Shina*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1924, pp. 1ff., 177ff.

„ „ *The Forms and Nature of the Transitive Verb in Shina (Gilgit Dialect)*. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, Vol. III (1924), pp. 467ff.

BAILEY, T. GRAHAME, D.LITT.,—*Note on Colonel Lorimer's Phonetics of Gilgit Shina*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1924, pp. 435ff. See also the discussion on the subject between Dr. Bailey and the present writer in *ib.* pp. 656ff., and *J. R. A. S.* 1925, pp. 87ff. and 304ff.

„ „ *Grammar of the Shina (Şhīṇā) Language, consisting of a Full Grammar, with Texts and Vocabularies of the Main or Gilgit Dialect, and Briefer Grammars (with Vocabularies and Texts) of the Kohistani, Guresi and Drasi Dialects*. London, Published by the Royal Asiatic Society, 1924.

Pages 174ff.—GUREZĪ. In this section, the letters *á* and *é* correspond, respectively, to the *à* and *è* employed in the account of Gilgitī Şhīṇā given in the Addenda Majora. A brief account of this dialect will be found in Dr. Grahame Bailey's *Shina Grammar* mentioned in the Addenda Majora to p. 151.

Pages 186ff.—(BRŌKPĀ OF DRAS) and pp. 208ff. (BRŌKPĀ OF DĀH-HANŪ). In these sections, the letters *tshr* and *zhr* evidently correspond, respectively, to the cerebral *ṣh* and *j* of Gilgitī Şhīṇā, as described in the Addenda Majora. The sounds, as described, are either the same, or else very similar. A brief account of the Dras dialect will be found in Dr. Grahame Bailey's *Shina Grammar* mentioned in the Addenda Majora to p. 151.

Page 223.—North-western Şhīṇā is called Puniālī. Occasional references to it will be found in the section on Gilgitī Şhīṇā given in the Addenda Majora.

Pages 224ff.—A revised Standard List of Words and Sentences in Gilgitī Şhīṇā will be found in the Addenda Majora (pp. 381ff.).

Page 225, No. 49, Şhīṇā (Chilās) column.—Read '*ṣhā*'; *No. 51, Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū) column*.—For '*mūṣh*', read '*mūsh*'.

Page 230, No. 179, Brōkpā (Dras) column.—For '*mōse*', read '*mōsē*'.

Page 230, No. 180, Şhīṇā (Chilās) column.—For '*dagāin*', read '*dagāin*'.

Page 230, No. 180, Brōkpā (Dras) column.—For '*kātē*', read '*kātē*'.

Page 240, add to authorities under the head of GRIFFINSON' —

On the Śāradā Alphabet Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1916, pp 677ff.

Add also, the following :—

STEIN, SIR ABUL, and GRIFFINSON, SIR GEORGE A — *Ilāim's Tales, Kāshmīrī Songs and Stories, recorded with the Assistance of Pandit Govind Kūl by A. S., and edited with a Translation, Linguistic Analysis, Vocabulary, Indexes, etc by G. A. G., with a Note on the Folklore of the Tales by W. Crooke, O I L* London, 1923

GRIFFINSON, SIR GEORGE A. AND BARNETT, LIONEL D — *Lallā I ākyān, or the Wise Sayings of Lal Dēd, a Mystic Poetess of ancient Kashmīr, edited with Translation, Notes, and a Vocabulary.* London (R. A. S.), 1920

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD — *The Word of Lalla the Prophetess. .. Done into English Verse.. .. and annotated* Cambridge, 1924

Page 489, No. 18, *Sirāji* column.—For 'ahmō', read 'ahmō'

Page 499, No. 160, *Rāmbanī* column.—For 'chhath,' read 'chhath'

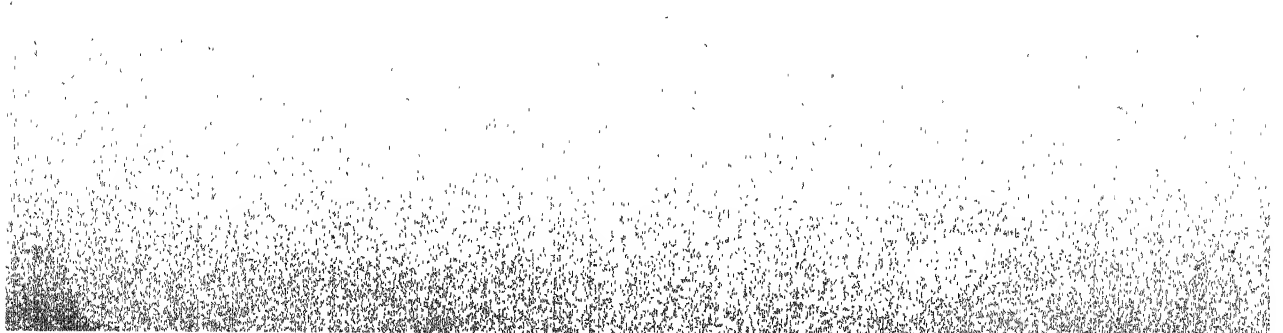
Page 502, *Kāshmīrī* column, No. 198, for 'māraw', read 'mārav', No. 199, for 'māliw', read 'māliw'

Page 502, No. 214, *Kashṭawārī* column.—For 'asgē', read 'as gē'

Page 503, No. 188, *Rāmbanī* column.—For 'asaī', read 'asaī'.

Page 538, No. 109, *Gārwi* column.—For 'babu', read 'babū'.

Page 559.—Colonel Lorimer informs me that there seem to be considerable variations in forms and in vocabulary between the Burushaski of Hunza and that of Nagar. By all accounts, the Yasin dialect, i.e., Warshikwār,—or, more correctly, Warchikwār,—dialect is still more different. In this word 'Warsh' or 'Warch' is apparently the same as 'Burush', and -ik is the Khōwār suffix-ik, which indicates a place or person, as in 'Twik', a man of Tūi. Finally wār is the Khowār for 'language'. 'Warshigūm' or 'Wershagūm' is the name for Yasin.



VOLUME IX—PART I.

Page xi.—Head B, Group 3, 3rd line. Under 'SYSTEM OF TRANS-LITERATION ADOPTED.' For ज्ञ, read ज्ञ.

Page xiii.—Substitute the following table for that given on this page :—

Western Hindī	38,013,928
Pañjābī	12,762,639
Rājasthānī	16,298,260
Gujarātī	10,646,227
Bhīlī and Khāndesī	3,944,767
Eastern Pahārī	143,721
Central Pahārī	1,107,612
Western Pahārī	853,468
TOTAL	<u>83,770,622</u>

Page 2, line 19.—For *Māḍoupa* read *Mōḍoupa*.

Page 4, line 10.—For 'Naghèr', read 'Nagheri'.

Page 30.—Add to Section III of Authorities :—

LALA SITA RAM, B. A.—*Selections from Hindi Literature, Book IV, Saints*, compiled by L. S. R., and published by the University of Calcutta, 1924. Other books of this series are understood to be in preparation by the same author.

Page 48, lines 24ff.—It has been pointed out to me that what is here written is liable to misinterpretation. It is quite correct to say that Sarshār and Sharar were opposed to the artificial thought and diction of the old Lucknow school, but it should have been explained that they did not belong to Delhi, but themselves lived and worked in Lucknow, and that they were reformers, rather than opponents, of the pedantic style referred to in this passage.

Page 81, line 4 of Head C.—Read 'haugz'.

Page 89, in Table, line 4 of 'Broken dialects of the South'.—For 'Koshṭī', read 'Koshṭī'.

Page 108, line 5.—For लिखि-, read लिखे—.

Page 117, line 3 from below.—For پس پس read پس.

Page 122, line 7.—For 'dakhinjanib', read 'dakhin jānib'.

Page 140, line 4 from below.—For اورتین read عورتین.

Page 143, line 4 from below.—For auratē, read 'auratē'.

Page 152, line 1.—For 'shallāq', read 'shallāq-e'.

Page 195, line 12 from below.—For 'ki', read 'ki'.

Page 367, No. 27, *Ḍaṅgar-warā* column.—Read 'ñ-kō' Type broken in some copies

Page 570, No. 8, *Dakṣiṇī* and *Vernacular Hindōstānī* columns.—For 'āth', read 'āṭh'.

Page 575, No. 35, *Bāngarū* column.—For 'kh', read 'ṛkh'.

Page 576, No. 75, *Bāngarū* column.—For 'uth', read 'ūth

Page 581, No. 75 In *Bundēlī* (*Banāpharī*) column.—For 'nt', and in *Bundēlī* (*Bhudaṇī*) column, for 'ut', in both cases read 'ūl'.

Page 582, No. 86, *Hindōstānī* (*Delhi*) column.—For 'apar', read 'āpar'

Page 591, No. 141, *Bāngarū* column.—For 'ghōr^atyā', read 'ghōr^atyā'.

Page 594, No. 184, *Vernacular Hindōstānī* column.—For 'māē', read 'māē'.

Page 595, *Bāngarū* column, No. 163.—For 'tū', read 'tū'; No. 180, for 'tū', read 'tū'.

Page 596, *Bundēlī* column, No. 184.—For 'be', read 'bē'; No. 185, for 'ne', read 'nē'.

Page 596, No. 186, *Kanaujī* column.—For 'ne', read 'nē'

Page 597, No. 163, *Bundēlī* (*Banāpharī*) column.—For 'tōy', read 'tōy'

Page 598, No. 199, *Vernacular Hindōstānī* column.—For 'mārōge', read 'mārōgē'.

Page 626, line 4.—For ऋ, read ऋ.

Page 626, line 16.—For ऋ, read ऋ.

Page 627, line 6.—For ऋ, read ऋ.

Page 627, line 7.—For ऋ, read ऋ.

Page 627, line 16.—For ऋ, read ऋ.

Page 643 line 11 from below.—Insert; after 'dead'.

Page 645.—In the Table for the Future, 2nd person singular, for 'marga'; read 'mārṣa'; 3rd person singular, for 'marag', read 'mārṣa'. In line 11 from below, for '(-giā)', read '(-giā)'.

Page 677.—An account of six different sub-dialects spoken in Kahlur and Nalagarh is given in Dr. T. Grahame Bailey's *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. xvii, London, 1920). The account will be found on pp. 231ff., and is entitled 'The Bilaspur and Nalagarh Dialects'.

Page 696, lines 6 and 7.—For 'Jānd', read 'Jāṇḍ'.

Page 754.—The number (25) of the Specimen has been accidentally omitted.

Page 760.—In the Heading, for 'ḌOGRĀ', read 'ḌOGRĀ'.

Page 812, *Mājh column*, No. 86.—For 'utte', read 'uttē'; No. 88, for 'bethā', read 'hēthā'.

Page 813, No. 102, *Kāṅgrā column*—For 'babbedā', read 'babbedā'.

Page 814, *Pōwādhī column*, No. 128.—For 'tīvī', read 'tīvī'; No. 130, for 'tīvīā', read 'tī iī'.

Page 815, Nos. 123-127, *Dōgrī column*—For 'khāē', read 'khāe'.

Page 817, *Dōgrī column*, No. 134.—Read 'mate-gu khāe'; No. 137, read 'mate gai nche'; No. 138, for 'ghōrā', read 'ghōrā'; No. 140, for 'ghōrē', read 'ghōre'; No. 143, for 'gāō', read 'gāo'; No. 148, for 'kuttē', read 'kutte'; No. 157, for 'tī', read 'tī'.

Page 817, No. 160, *Kāṅgrā column*—For 'hāī hā', read 'hāī, hā'.

Page 818, No. 161, *Pōwādhī column*.—For 'hāīn', read 'hāī, han, hāīn'.

Page 819, *Dōgrī column*, Nos. 165-167, for 'sē, thē', read 'se, the'; Nos. 182-184, for 'maruā, maīdā', read 'māīne, marde'.

Page 820, No. 197, *Pōwādhī column*.—For 'mārūgā', read 'mārēgā'.

Page 821, *Dōgrī column*, Nos. 208-210.—For 'janē (jāde)', read 'jāne (jāde)'; No. 214, for 'gāē', read 'gae'.

Page 823, Nos. 215, 216, *Dōgrī column*.—For 'gāē', read 'gae'.

VOLUME IX—PART II.

Title-page. Omit the word 'THE' before 'RĀJASTHĀNĪ AND GUJARĀTĪ'.

Page 5, line 3.—For 'wadam', read 'wadān'.

Page 19.—Authorities. Paṇḍit Rām Kairā Śrinā's Mārwarī Grammar was printed and published at Jodhpur in 1896.

Add at the end of the List of Authorities on Mārwarī:—

TESSITORI, Dr. L. P.—*Notes on the Grammar of the Old Western Rājasthānī with special reference to Apabhraṃśa and to Gujarātī and Mārwarī.* This appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*, Volumes xlii, xlii, and xlv (1914, 1915, and 1916). A separate reprint appeared in Bombay in 1916. In this important work, the late Dr. Tessitori showed that down to the fifteenth century, A. D., one and the same language was spoken over western Rajputana and Gujarat. From it both modern Mārwarī and modern Gujarātī are descended. Reference may also be made to the same author's *The Origin of the Dative and Genitive Postpositions in Gujarātī and Mārwarī* in pages 551ff of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1913.

Page 26, line 9, from below. For 'mūrai', read 'mūrāi'.

Page 53, line 14.—For 'Soṇḍwārī', read 'Soṇḍwāri'.

Page 60, lines 13 and 11 from bottom of text. In some copies types have dropped out here. Read (L. 14) 'dropped, as in *hāl*, not *hā/h*', and (L. 13), 'The letters *l* and *n*'.

Page 123, line 16 from below.—For 'Dhāt'kī', read 'Dhaṭ'kī'.

Page 307, No. 35, Mālri column.—For 'akh', read 'ākḥ'.

Page 308, No. 75, Jaipurī column.—For 'ūth', read 'ūṭh'.

Page 311, No. 106, Mālri (when different from Rāngri) column.—For '-hōnō', read '-hōnō'.

Page 313, No. 130, Mālri (when different from Rāngri) column.—For 'achhi', read 'achchhi'.

Page 313, No. 130, Nīmudī column.—For 'achhi' read 'āchhi'.

Page 314, No. 137, Mēwātī column.—For 'sāb', read 'sab'.

Page 315, No. 148, Mālri (when different from Rāngri) column.—For 'kut'rā', read 'kut'rā'.

Page 316, No. 170, Mēwātī column.—For 'hō-tō', read 'hōtō'.

Page 316, No. 179, Jaipurī column.—For 'pitū', read 'piṭū'.

Page 316, No. 185, Mārwarī column.—For 'mbāi', read 'mbāi'.

Page 317, No. 167, Nīmādī column.—For 'thē', read 'tha'.

Page 318, Mēwātī column, No. 195, for 'mārāgā', read 'mārōga'; No. 200, for 'mārāgā', read 'mārūgā'; No. 214, for 'gaya', read 'gayā'.

Page 119, *Mālvī* column, No 198, for 'māryō', read 'māryō'; No 199, for 'mārāgā', read 'māryā'; No 200, for 'mārāga', read 'māryā'

Page 319, No 203, *Nīmādi* column — For 'tūjī', read 'tūjā'

Page 320, No 234, *Mēwātī* column — Read 'wāih nāidy'

Page 321, No 215, *Mālī* column — For 'thē', read 'thē'

Page 329, line 16 — The short *e*, representing an original *ai*, is sounded nearly like the *è* of the French *père*

Page 337 at foot add the following to the List of Authorities:—

DIVATIA N B — *Gujarati Language and Literature, being the Wilson Philological Lectures delivered by N B D. Bombay, for the University, 1921*

TUPPÉ, R L — *Gujarati Phonology Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1921, pp 32 ff, 505 ff*

, , , The e and o vowels in Gujarātī In Ashutosh Mukherjee Silver Jubilee Commemorative Volumes Vol III, Part II pp 337 ff, Calcutta

TARAPOREWALA IRACH JEHANGIR SOFARI Ph D — *Selections from Classical Gujarati Literature, Vol I (fifteenth century)* Published by the University of Calcutta 1924

MASTIP, ALFRED — *Notes on the history of Gujarātī Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol I (N S), 1925, pp. 76 ff*

Page 344. According to Divatia, p. 163, *ve* (*veh*), a hole, should not appear in this list.

Page 346. According to Divatia p. 163, *ḍhōl* (not *ḍhól*), a drum, should not appear in this list

Page 361, line 21 — For '351', read '357'

Page 427, page heading — Read 'KĀTHIYĀWĀDĪ'.

Page 468, *Charōtarī* column, No 128, for 'bay^ad', read 'bāy^ad'; No 130, for 'bay^adā', read 'bāy^adā'; No 131, for 'chhōdī', read 'tshōdī'.

Page 470, No. 135, *Gujarātī* column — For 'uchō', read 'tshō'.

Page 470, No 138, *Charōtarī* column. — For 'ghōdū', read 'ghōdō'.

Page 473, No 182, *Khārōā* column — For 'māryēchh', read 'māryēchh'.

Page 475, No. 207, *Kāthiyāwāḍī* column. — For 'jāy-sē', read 'jāy-sē'.

VOLUME IX—PART III.

Page 5, line 2 from below.—For ‘Chāraṇī’, read ‘Chāraṇi’.

Page 6.—In the table in this page, alter the undermentioned entries as follows :—

Habūṛā	United Provinces	950
Māwchī	Khandesh	30,000
Pārādhi or Tākankārī	Berar	8,648

correct ‘Rāṇi Bhil’ to ‘Rāṇi Bhil’, and correct the Total of 1,526,237 to 1,527,829.

Page 6, line 9 from below.—Substitute the following Table :—

Bhili	1,163,872
Minor Dialects	1,527,829
TOTAL	<u>2,691,701</u>

Page 95, line 4.—For ‘Gāvits’, read ‘Gāvṛṣ or Gāmṛṣ’. See the correction to p. 119.

Page 108, lines 16 and 27.—For ‘Kāthōḍī’, read ‘Kāthōḍi’.

Page 109, line 3.—For ‘Kathōḍi’, read ‘Kāthōḍi’.

Page 119.—According to Dr. Enoch Hedberg, in the Bombay Census Report for 1921, Appendix B, p. iii, ‘Gāmṛṣi’ means simply ‘the Village Language,’ and is the same as Māwchī (see pp. 95ff.), which is the real name.

Page 188, first line of second paragraph.—For ‘Tākankārīs’, read ‘Tākankārī’.

Page 237, No. 17, Khāndēśī column.—For ‘am’, read ‘ām’.

Page 239, No. 49, Khāndēśī column.—For ‘hāṁ’, read ‘bhāṁ’.

Page 250, Bhilī (Mahikantha) column.—No. 188, for ‘āmā’, read ‘amā’; No. 209, for ‘tumā’, read ‘tamā’.

Page 274, Heading.—For ‘LAMAṆĪ’, read ‘LAMĀṆĪ’.

VOLUME IX—PART IV

Page 21.—Add to the list of Authorities —

- TUNN PLOE R LI—*Specimens of Nepali* Indian Antiquary, Vol. L (1921), pp 84ff
 „ *Further Specimens of Nepali* Indian Antiquary Vol. LI (1922), pp 41ff.
 61ff.
 „ *The Infinitive in Nepali* In *Philologica*, Vol. 1 1921, pp 101ff.

A version of the New Testament in Nepali was published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1902.

Page 88, No. 89, *Khas-kurā* column —For *tāihō* read *tāihō*’

Page 98, No. 215, *Khas-kurā* column —Omit the comma after ‘haru’

Page 101. In the map facing this page, for ‘Sirāzī’, read ‘Sīrālī’.

Page 110, in Table.—For *Danpuniya*’ read *Danpuniyā*’.

Page 224, Heading —For ‘KUMAIYĀ,’ read ‘KUMAIYĀ̃’.

Page 356, No. 35, *Kumaunī* (Standard) column.—For *ākha*, read *ākha*’.

Page 358, No. 75, *Kumaunī* (Standard) column.—For *ñt* read ‘ñt’.

Page 365, No. 138, *Garhwālī* (Standard) column.—For ‘*ghōra*’, read ‘*ghōrō*’.

Page 367, *Garhwālī* (Standard) column, No. 183, for *tām*’ read ‘*tum*’, No. 187, for ‘*maie*’, read *mārē*’

Page 574, in Table —Opposite *Kiñthali*, read ‘18,763’ and correct the Total to ‘853,468’

Page 404, line 22.—Dr. Tedesco, in the *Bulletin de la Société de la Linguistique*, Vol. xxiii (1922), p 115, suggests, with great probability, that the verb *chhāknō*, really means ‘to drink’.

Page 493.—A fuller account of Biśāu will be found on pp. 189ff. of Dr. Grahame Bailey’s *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920).

Page 532, *Jaunsārī* column, No. 42, for *pōti*’, read *pōti*’, No. 52, for ‘*mānukh*’, read *manukh*’

Page 538, Nos. 128 and 130, *Jaunsārī* column.—Read ‘*mānukh*’ and ‘*mānukhā*’.

Page 540, No. 156, *Jaunsārī* column.—For ‘*ō*’, read ‘*ō*’.

Page 541, No. 150, *Sirmaurī* (*Girīpārī* and *Biśāu*) column.—For ‘*bāktē*’, read ‘*bāketā*’.

Page 541, No. 160, *Baghāṭī* column.—For ‘*tumē-ōsō*’, read ‘*tumē ōsō*’.

Page 543, No. 183, *Baghāṭī* column.—For ‘*tumē*’, read ‘*tumē*’.

Page 544, No. 211, *Jaunsārī* column.—For ‘*hāū*’, read ‘*hāū*’.

Page 559, line 16 from below —For ‘630’, read ‘627’.

Page 599.—A fuller account of Barāni will be found on pp 173ff of Dr. Grahame Bailey's *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920)

Page 613 —Dr. Grahame Bailey, in his chapter on 'The Koeī Dialects of Rampur State', published in his *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920), pp 113ff, has given accounts of five Kōchī dialects, named, respectively, the dialects of Rōhrū, Rāmpūr, Bāghī, Surkhulī Pargana, and Dōdrā Kuār.

Page 618, line 4 from below, insert ॐ at end of line.

Page 638, *Kiūṭhalī* column, No 148, for 'sakar', read 'sakān', No 149, for 'sakān', read 'sakāran'.

Page 642, No. 210, *Kiūṭhalī* column.—For 'dewō', read 'dewō'.

Page 664, *Śōdōchī* column, No. 75, for 'at', read 'āt'; No 82, omit comma after 'khōro'; No. 95, for 'a', read 'ā'.

Page 710, No. 143, *Kuluī* column.—For 'ga', read 'gai'.

Page 746, line 6.—Add, 'On pp. 201ff of his *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920), Dr. Grahame Bailey gives a fuller account of this dialect, under the name of Maṇḍī Sirājī, and distinguishes two sub-dialects,—Eastern Maṇḍēālī and Bākhī.'

Page 757, line 5.—Add, 'On pp 201ff of his *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920), Dr. Grahame Bailey gives a fuller account of Sukētī. He distinguishes three sub-dialects. In the west of the State the language is pure Maṇḍēālī. Towards the East it becomes Eastern Sukētī, and in the extreme East we have Sukētī Sirājī, which corresponds to the Maṇḍēālī Pahārī of the State of Mandī.

Page 762, No 105, *Maṇḍēālī* column.—For 'dū', read 'dū'.

Page 766, No. 214, *Maṇḍēālī* column.—For 'assē', read 'āssē'.

Page 767, No. 215, *Maṇḍēālī* column.—For 'tussē', read 'tussē'.

Page 806, line 3.—For ॐ, read ॐ.

Page 823, line 17.—For 'mañ', read 'mañ'.

Page 867, No. 69, *Paṅgwālī* column.—For 'gōrā', read 'gōrā'.

Page 871, No. 130, *Paṅgwālī* column.—For 'jhalānū', read 'jhalānū'.

Page 874, *Gādī* column, Nos. 165 and 182, for 'assē', read 'assē'; Nos. 166 and 183, for 'tussē', read 'tussē'.

Page 916, No. 51, *Bhadravāhī* column.—For 'manū', read 'mēnū'.

Page 917, No 68, *Pāḍarī* column.—For 'ghōrā', read 'ghōrā'.

Page 919, Bhadravāhī column, No. 107, for 'kēru', read 'kērā'; No. 128, for 'ṭhli', read 'ṭhli'; No. 130, for 'ṭhliā', read 'ṭhliā'.

Page 921, Bhadravāhī column, No. 161, for 'ān', read 'āṇ'; No. 167, for 'ūnhā', read 'ūṇhā'; No. 185, for 'kuṭṭū', read 'kuṭṭū'.

Page 922, No. 205, Bhadravāhī column.—For 'gāhtā', read 'gāhtā'.

Page 922, Pāḍarī column, Nos. 208-210, for 'ghēnē', read 'ghēnē'; No. 214, omit comma after 'as'.

Page 968, No. 54, Yūsufzai Gujurī column.—For 'nāṇḍo', read 'naṇḍo'.

Page 974, No. 157, Gujurī (Hazara) column.—Read 'tō ai, hai'.

Page 978, No. 213, Gujurī (Hazara) column.—For 'tō', read 'ō'.

VOLUME X.

Page 43.—Dr. Morgenstierne informs me that the Qhilzai dialects form a connecting link between the Pakhtō of the North-East, and Pashtō of the South-West. The language of the southern clans approaches the latter, and that of the others the former.

Pages 70ff.—Dr. Morgenstierne informs me that the specimen on these pages is not in the pure Bannu dialect, but has been 'made elegant' by the original Afghan translator, who added an infusion of the Peshawar dialect.

Page 123, line 4.—According to information supplied to me by the late Mr Dames, the name of the language is 'Bargastā' or 'Barg^astā'. Ghulām Muḥammad Khān throughout spells it برکستا, *i.e.*, 'Bargistā', with *kasra* in the second syllable. But he sometimes elsewhere employs *kasra* to indicate the *fatha-è-Afghānī*, so that perhaps he meant his spelling to indicate 'Barg^astā'. Mr Dames told me that he had never heard the word pronounced 'Bargistā', and as he had, when in India, actually discussed the language with Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, his opinion is of great weight

Page 335 —Add to the list of Authorities on Balōchī :—

GILBERTSON, MAJOR GEORGE WATERS —*The Baluchi Language A Grammar and Manual* Published by the Author Printed by Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd, Hertford, 1923

" " *English-Balochi Colloquial Dictionary* Two Volumes Published by the Author Printed by Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd Hertford, 1925

Page 480 —Add the following Authority after the first paragraph on this page :—

GRIFFSON SIR GEORGE A —*Ishkashmī, Zēbalī, and Yāzghulīm, an Account of Three Iranian Dialects* Royal Asiatic Society Prize Publication Fund Vol V London 1920

VOLUME XI.

Page 3. —Add at end:—

‘ Since the above was written, Dr. Grahame Bailey has published on p. 265 of his *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas* (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII, London, 1920) an account of the argot employed by the Qalandars, a nomadic tribe the members of which make their living by conjuring and by showing performing bears, monkeys, and goats. In the general principles of its formation, this argot closely resembles the others described in this volume.’

Page 8.—At the end of the second complete paragraph on this page, after the words ‘his hearer could understand’, add the following:—

‘Mutations and transpositions play a considerable part in the Śaiva *Āgamas*, where they are used with the object of making certain texts unintelligible to those who are not initiated. The *mlechchhitaka-vikalpāḥ*, i.e., the different kinds of *mlechchhitaka*, or transpositions or mutations of letters so as to make one’s speech unintelligible, form one of the sixty-four *kalās*, or arts with which an Indian gentleman or lady should be acquainted. A list of these arts,—which already appears in Vātsyāyana’s *Kāma-sūtra* (pp. 32ff. in the Nirṇaya Sāgara edition, Bombay, 1891),—is given in Śrīdhara’s commentary to the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* (X, xlv, 36), and is there stated to have been taken from the *Śaiva-tantra*. Its inclusion in the *Kāma-sūtra* is in accordance with the tradition that that work was revealed to mankind by Nandin, the attendant of Śiva. In his commentary to the *Kāma-sūtra*, Yaśōdhara gives the names of some of these argots,—such as ‘Kautaliya’, ‘Mūladēvīya’, and so on,—and quotes verses from other writers in explanation of their peculiarities.’

Page 11, line 5. —Add after ‘Gipsy tribe’. ‘Mr. Sedgwick informs me that the caste usually calls itself “Dōmbār” when it goes in for acrobatic work, and “Kōlhātī” when it follows other callings’.

Page 89.—The meaning ‘scabbard-maker’ attributed to *Myānwālē* is doubtful. In a private letter Mr. Sedgwick suggests that these people may have originally come from Sind. In that Province the Kalhōra chiefs are known as ‘Miān’, and their followers are known as ‘Miānwāls’. The Kalhōras are believed to have been originally disciples of a Kurdish *Murshid*. In Sind, ‘Lōhār’ is generally pronounced short as ‘Lhār’.

Page 144. —Add to the list of Authorities on Dōms the following:—

CAPL, REV. C. PHILLIPS — *Some Words and Sentences Illustrating the Argot of the Doms*. Edited by Sten Konow in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1924, pp. 240ff.

